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FATTENING TURKEYS FOR CHRISTMAS.—SCENE ON A TURKEY FARM IN CONNECTICUT: SUPPER-TIME.

DRAWN BY J. BECKER.

FRANK LESLIE'S
ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER.

110 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.

W. J. ARKELL.

RUSSELL B. HARRISON.

NEW YORK, DECEMBER 28, 1889.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

The public are hereby notified that only those persons are to be recognized as agents of FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER who bear the written credentials of Messrs. Arkell & Harrison, or the credentials of Messrs. Palmer & Chapin, managers of our Western department. Complaint from various sources in reference to the solicitation of unauthorized agents, especially in Western cities, makes it necessary to give this public notice.

ARKELL & HARRISON.

SINCE President Harrison and Secretary Windom have brought directly to the attention of Congress and the American people the necessity for granting National aid to our merchant marine, special attention has been directed to the matter of subsidies. A paper on "Sneering at Subsidies," which considers the subject at length and from the standpoint of a very careful observer, has been prepared and will be printed on the editorial page of FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER next week. It is from the pen of the Hon. Albert D. Shaw, of Watertown, N. Y., formerly United States Consul at Manchester, England, a gentleman well known among the leading Republicans of this State. His contribution has been prepared with such care and evident research that it will be well worth reading and preserving for reference. It will be the most important contribution on subsidies that has been printed of late.

SILVER COINAGE AND PANICS.—GENERAL
SPINNER'S NOTE OF ALARM.

IN writing the article in the editorial column of FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER of November 9th, 1889, under the caption of "Panics, their Cause and Cure," the writer was restricted to a certain space, and consequently could not say all that he desired to say on that subject. He now proposes to supplement that article by some further remarks on the same and kindred subjects.

In the last panic noticed in that article the writer was an actor. In the one now to be narrated he was a victim. About the middle of May, 1884, the Metropolitan National Bank of the city of New York, with liabilities of over \$9,000,000, closed its doors. The First National Bank of Florida, in which the writer was a stockholder, had on deposit with the failing bank, according to its own books, \$55,000, and on call loans \$65,000 more, besides considerable collection paper. As these amounts were largely in excess of the capital stock of the Florida bank, that bank must have failed if these amounts could not be made available, in which case I, being liable for double the amount of my stock, would have been utterly ruined, and would have become an object for the cold charity of an unsympathizing world, and a probable inmate of an almshouse. The worst of the case was, the Metropolitan Bank denied all responsibility for the \$65,000 call loans, alleging that the president of the bank had taken the money, leaving no securities with the bank. When, after a few days, I succeeded in getting an interview with the president of the bank, he drew from his side pocket a package and handed it to me, saying: "There are the securities taken when the loan was made." He declined to tell me who the person was to whom the loan was made. On examining the bundle it was found to contain Southern manufacturing companies' stocks standing in the name of George I. Seney, and the stocks of Southern railroads, also standing in Mr. Seney's name. The railroad stocks had sunk so low that they were no longer called at the Board of Brokers. Of course I declined to receive them, and was told by all the bank officers and their attorney that the bank was not responsible for the loan, and that I must take these stocks for the call loan, for I could get nothing else. In common with everybody else, I was panicky before, but now my panic became intense. These few days were the darkest of my life. I saw the hard earnings of a long life about to be taken from me, and I preferred death to the abject poverty of myself and my children.

Luckily, I had powerful friends who interested themselves in my behalf, and here I come to what I ought to have said in the beginning. When the Metropolitan Bank failed the excitement through the whole country was intense. Bank officers from all parts flocked to the city to look after their deposits with the city banks. The Marine Bank had closed its doors, and other banks were trembling. The prospect was that the country was about to encounter the most disastrous panic that had ever occurred, and it surely would have taken place and devastated the whole land but for the heroic conduct of the presidents of the leading banks of the city, who organized themselves into a sort of a committee of safety, assumed the debts of the Metropolitan Bank, taking its assets for their security, and thus prevented the failure of other banks, and headed off a panic that would have brought ruin to millions of our people. These men deserve as great credit for their heroic conduct as does a general who has won a great battle.

Peace as well as war has its heroes, its victories, and its triumphs. Among the leading spirits in this great work, through whom a great financial panic was averted, I recollect the names of George S. Coe, of the American Exchange National Bank;

G. G. Williams, of the Chemical National Bank; F. D. Tappan, of the Gallatin National Bank; and J. D. Vermilye, of the Merchants National Bank, all of whom, together with Mr. John Ponder and John R. Dos Passos, Esq., also rendered me great assistance, voluntarily and gratuitously, in compelling the Metropolitan Bank officers to consent to the payment of the \$65,000 call loans to the First National Bank of Florida; and but for the active interference of these six friends, I and the bank with which I am connected would have been ruined. I feel that I owe these gentlemen a debt of gratitude that I can never repay. They have bankrupted me in that regard. These men, and those who stood on their posts during the yellow-fever epidemic panic last year, ministering to the wants of their stricken fellow-citizens, deserve the highest meed of praise.

Now let's be done with panics past, financial and otherwise, and see whether there is any way to avert them in the future. I have my fears that the time has not yet come when this can be done. The American people, among their many good qualities, have a lamentable weakness. They seem never to be so happy as when they hug a humbug. Barnum saw this weakness, took advantage of it, and made a fortune by it. But his artificial mermaids and woolly horses were small and innocent frauds in comparison with "the dollar-of-our-daddies" humbug and fraud that the silver kings are now playing off on our people. This humbug cannot otherwise than become a very expensive one, and every means should be used to prevent the disasters that it is sure to bring upon us unless a check be put upon it soon. All peoples, from the earliest recorded history, found it necessary to have a currency to facilitate the transfer of commodities, the more savage peoples using sea-shells for that purpose, the more civilized using metals of various kinds. Lysurgus, the great law-giver of Sparta, introduced coins of iron. Whether he stored them and issued warehouse certificates for his chunks of iron to circulate among his people as a currency, as do our rulers with the depreciated silver dollar, history does not inform us. Russia, believing that platinum could not be produced in quantities outside of her borders, and it being at that time one of the most precious of metals, introduced it as a coin of the empire. But the production soon increased so largely that the laws of supply and demand overruled the Emperor's laws, and he had the good sense to withdraw the coin from circulation. Would that our Government could see its way to follow the wise example of the Russian Emperor, withdraw its depreciated standard silver dollar from circulation, and cease to hoard it and issue Government warehouse certificates upon it, to circulate as money among our people.

I have lately, for several months, traveled through more than a dozen States. I have put the question, "How do you like the silver dollar?" to all kinds of people, and have received the almost unanimous answer, "It's a nuisance," generally with a very energetic adjective as a prefix. In not a single instance did I receive an answer of approval. Go into a store and make a purchase. The tradesman, in handing you silver dollars in change for the bank-note you gave him, will invariably apologize for doing so, saying, "I am sorry, but I have nothing better to give you," both parties considering it an imposition, and using very picturesque language in denouncing it. The Government, having compelled the National banks to withdraw their one and two dollar bills, and withdrawing all its fractional paper currency and most of its small bills, thought it could force the fraudulent silver dollar into circulation. It soon found the repugnance of the people to it, and so it "whipped the devil around the stump," and at the instigations of the silver kings instituted a warehouse system, stored its depreciated silver dollars, and issued warehouse certificates for the same, to circulate as currency among the people.

According to the monthly report of the Treasurer of the United States for the month ending with October 31st, 1889, the amount outstanding of these Government warehouse certificates was over \$277,000,000. Both the coin and the certificates masquerade about among the people with the dollar-mark on their faces; but, strip off the mask from either, and their real value, seventy-one cents, appears. These Government warehouse certificates differ from the ordinary honest warehouse certificates in this, that while the one represents truly the amount of goods in store, the Government warehouse certificate states an amount in excess of the amount that the wares cost the Government. Should an ordinary warehouseman issue a certificate that he held in store one hundred barrels of flour or pork when in truth he held but seventy-one, he would subject himself to criminal prosecution and punishment; but the Government, like other corporations, having neither a soul to save nor a place that one may kick, practices this great fraud upon a patient people. But a day of reckoning will surely come, when the silver conspirators will be taught the lesson, that with governments as with individuals, honesty is the best policy.

The newspapers have given us full reports of the proceedings of the National Silver Convention recently held in St. Louis. Many of the delegates who appeared in this convention urged that the monthly coinage of the "standard silver dollar," on the part of the Government, be increased from \$2,000,000 to \$4,000,000,000. Others urged free coinage to any one who will deposit silver bullion in the United States Mint. And others urged that both these dangerous projects be adopted. Of course all these silver dollars would be deposited in the Treasury of the United States, and warehouse certificates be issued thereon for circulation. Has it ever occurred to the minds of Members of Congress that they are inviting the aid of private mints to coin these silver dollars? The profit on an investment of seventy-one dollars in silver bullion, that will bring one hundred silver dollars, being more than forty per cent., will be a great temptation for others than the Government to go into the business of manufacturing silver coins. If free coinage at the Mint is denied to these outside rogues, will they not establish factories of their own for the making of silver coins?

When a country banker I took a lot of Spanish doubloons into Wall Street for sale. One was pronounced to be counterfeit. Experts in the United States Assistant Treasurer's office and in the Custom House confirmed the decision. I had the coin assayed, and it yielded \$15.20—nominal value \$16. Here was a counterfeit that was a real counterfeit made for less than five per cent. on the investment, while in the making of an imitation sil-

ver dollar, that would in all respects be equal to the one from the United States Mint, the profit would be eight times as great. Spanish doubloons come into Florida from Cuba. A banker here informs me that his bank has sometimes taken these counterfeits, but they were sold to jewelers for only one dollar less than the genuine doubloons. If any persons think that the outside silver coin could be distinguished from the one emanating from the United States Mint, I will state a fact that will disabuse their minds in that regard. While Treasurer of the United States I became suspicious that a large part of the nickel five-cent pieces were made outside of the United States Mint. I directed that a lot of them be selected and sent to the Mint for its decision on their genuineness, and I was informed by the Director of the Mint that they were counterfeits, but that he was unable to ascertain the fact, except on an assay of the coins, when it was found that the proportion of the different metals composing them varied from the composition of those issued from the Mint. The Mint caused these facts to be published in a Philadelphia newspaper, stating the component parts of the genuine coin, thus giving the counterfeiter the very information that he needed to make his coin exactly like the coin from the Mint, so that no one can by any test tell the counterfeit from the genuine five-cent coin. It is my opinion that the greater part of the nickel five-cent pieces now in circulation came from other mints than that of the United States.

Bearing these facts in mind, can any one doubt that our depreciated silver coins will be manufactured outside of the Mint, and be deposited in the Government warehouse, and warehouse certificates issued thereon for circulation among our people? Our silver coin is a standing invitation to outsiders to manufacture it, as it would yield an enormous profit and defy detection. The fractional silver coin is even worse than the full dollar. The half-dollar is worth only thirty-two cents, the quarter-dollar sixteen cents, and the dime less than six and a half cents. There is scarce a doubt that spurious coin is already in circulation. Well, what of it? It is just as valuable as the genuine coin.

When the time shall come when the Government shall honestly redeem, as it should do, its silver certificates in gold, the certificates that were issued to other cheats may also so have to be redeemed. Can there ever be a conviction for counterfeiting our silver coin when by no test whatever can it be distinguished from that issued from the Government Mint? The intrinsic value of the two being the same, could any jury be found that would convict for passing such counterfeits? The silver mines of our country, that were intended by a beneficent Providence as a blessing to mankind, are being transformed, by the cupidity of the selfish few, into an absolute curse to the masses of our people. It will not be long before all will realize the fact that silver is no longer necessary as a coin for circulation, and that the warehouse silver certificate is but a poor substitute for an honest, redeemable paper currency.

Silver, although it may soon cease to be ranked as a precious metal, fit for a circulating medium, will always be required in the arts. Who would not rejoice to see a full silver service grace the table of every family in the land? There, and in many other places, it would be both useful and ornamental. As a coin for circulation, it is neither the one nor the other. It is said that there is no danger of a short crop in either cereals or cotton, and therefore no great danger that the balance of trade may be turned against us, and our gold go out of the country. Now, it should be remembered that our exports of cotton, cereals, meats, and other commodities have almost always been very largely supplemented by the sale of all kinds of our stocks in Europe; and so, too, foreigners have made large investments with us, and that through these means the balance of trade has been kept in our favor. Now, let European capitalists but suspect that the interest on these stocks and their final payment is to be paid in the depreciated silver dollar, and there will be an end of all sales of any American stocks in the markets of Europe. Worse than that, the European holders of our stocks will, in that case, send them back to realize upon them. This alone would at once turn the balance of trade against us; would soon depreciate our good stocks in our own markets down to the par level of the depreciated standard silver seventy-one-cent dollar. Then, too, there is a party clamorous for free trade, or such a reduction of tariff rates as would cause large importations of foreign fabrics to be paid for, which would turn the balance of trade against us. Either of these contingencies may occur, and I greatly fear that, under our present monetary system, both will take place. If they do, then, when retribution comes, may God help the honest people of our country.

No country can be permanently prosperous that has not a correct system of finances and an honest circulating medium, whose intrinsic value shall always be equal to the face value of the gold coin that it represents. The morals of a people, as well as their commodities, are measured by their standard of values. There should be, in truth there can be, but one standard of values for the measure of all exchangeable commodities; a dual, diverse standard is as absurd as it would be to enact a law that three pecks, as well as four pecks, should equally constitute a standard bushel; or that two bushels of oats should always be of equal weight and value with one bushel of wheat.

The amount of currency now used for the exchange of ownership of all commodities is exceedingly small in comparison with that used in the whole business transactions. I am assured by the best-informed bankers in New York that it is less than five per cent., ninety-five per cent. being done by checks and drafts. A gives his check on his bank to B, who deposits it in his bank. The next day it goes to the clearing-house, where the balances of all the banks, and of the United States Treasury as well, are adjusted. The tendency to do business in this manner is on the increase. The metallic money used is but the fraction of a fraction. Scarce any coin is used. The business that is not done by drafts and checks is done by Government and National bank notes. Let the Government rid itself of its silver in store, replace it with gold in its vaults, and then issue a paper currency, of all denominations, based upon gold, from a five-cent to a thousand-dollar note. Let this, with a low interest-bearing bond that could at any time be exchanged for gold or United States notes, together with the National bank-note circulation, constitute the entire currency of the country. With gold as a sole standard of values, a thousand million dollars of such paper currency could

be easily and safely floated on three hundred million dollars of gold coin in the vaults of the Treasury of the United States.

Two grades of currency can never circulate together. The poorer kind will invariably drive out the better kind. Who now sees a gold coin? Gold certificates are becoming equally scarce, although over one hundred and twenty million dollars of them are outstanding; while the silver dollar and its paper representative occupy a large share of the circulation. The gold dollar is a dollar the world over. The silver dollar bears a lie on its face—is intrinsically worth only seventy-one cents. Let silver be relegated to the arts. It makes a beautiful teapot. As a coin for circulation, it has outlived its day. If the Government is forced by the silver kings to take their silver, why not take it in ingots? It would save the expense of coining. The ingots would not be counterfeited as the coin certainly will be. The thousands of tons of silver dollars in the Treasury will never go into circulation. Their next owners will consign them to the melting-pot.

I am nearly eighty-eight years old, and for more than half a century have watched, and taken an interest in, the monetary and commercial affairs of our country. I have no interest of friends or of self to subserve. I am standing confronting an open grave, and expect soon to sink into one. I love my country greatly, and I love its people more. The prosperity of our country and the happiness of its people that now are, and of the generations that are to follow, are the subjects of solicitude nearest my heart. I cannot bear to sink into that grave without giving this my last note of solemn warning. If the country would avoid a great calamity, let it restore gold to be the sole standard of values, and the consequent measure of all transferable commodities. Fortify the United States Treasury with gold coin, gradually replace the warehouse silver certificates with Treasury notes of all denominations, from a five-cent to a thousand-dollar note, based upon and redeemable from the gold on deposit in the Treasury. Issue low interest-bearing interchangeable currency bonds, as heretofore indicated. This currency would not only have the gold in the Treasury, but all that sixty-five million people possess, as a guaranty for its redemption. Such an arrangement of the currency would constitute the Treasury of the United States into a safe insurance office against commercial reversions and monetary panics. On the other hand, an illy constituted and depreciated circulating medium, a dual standard of values, a redundant, inflated currency based on a greatly depreciated silver coin, such as the silver cranks desire, are the she-wolves that will breed and litter want of confidence, distrust, fears, failures, and panics upon our country, and disaster and ruin upon our people.

The monetary course now being pursued is as sure to bring disaster as that effect follows cause. Let the people be warned of the danger that is before them.



JACKSONVILLE, FLA., December 5th, 1889.

NOW FOR TARIFF REVISION.

THE unusually prompt announcement of four of the most important committees of the House of Representatives by Speaker Reed indicates that business is to be pressed by the Republican majority in Washington, as it should be.

First of all, tariff revision is to have consideration, though before this question can be disposed of it will be necessary to decide the merits of the contested seat cases. It is obvious that a large number of Democratic Congressmen from the South have secured their places by the most abhorrent methods. No time should be lost in unseating every such person, and when this has been done the work of tariff reform can be pushed with all the speed consistent with careful action.

In the appointment of his committees thus far, Speaker Reed has met every expectation of his friends and disappointed only his enemies. His most notable appointment is that of his leading opponent for the Speakership, Mr. McKinley, to the head of the Committee on Ways and Means. The chairmanship of this important committee is a place only second in influence to that of the Speaker himself. The wisest selection for it has been made. The South does not control this important committee, as it did in the last Congress. The great manufacturing and commercial State of New York, which was left unrepresented in its membership last year, now has two members, Mr. Flower, of New York, and Mr. Payne, of Auburn, both experienced business men and legislators.

The other committees that have been named are all well organized for business, and the House starts off with an evident purpose of making a good record. It is not necessary to press upon Republicans in Congress the urgent need of tariff revision. Public sentiment is heartily in favor of it; trade and business would be fostered by it; an unnecessary surplus in the Treasury would be avoided, and, in fact, it is the greatest question that confronts the Republican party. It will be met, as other great questions have been met by it, boldly, aggressively, and vigorously. Mistakes may be made. It may be impossible to satisfy every interest. Nevertheless, let the work go on. It is better to do something, even though it may not be entirely satisfactory to all, than to shrink from the performance of an obligation or neglect the performance of a duty.

MR. WINDOM'S NOVEL PROPOSITION.

IT was Mr. Windom, when he was Garfield's Secretary of the Treasury, who startled financiers by suddenly springing and carrying out a successful scheme for the refunding of the National debt. It would be more than strange if it should be his good fortune to present a solution of an equally difficult question, that in reference to silver coinage.

This Administration must at least be given credit for having the courage of its convictions. Other Administrations have opposed silver coinage and favored the gold standard as the com-

mercial unit of value. Others have suggested that something should be done to settle the silver question, but none has come to the front with a clear-cut, well-defined plan to solve the difficulty. That remained for a Republican Administration, and it is the work of Secretary Windom. It signals the fact that the Republican party is in favor of the remonetization of silver, if it can be had without injury to business interests.

Secretary Windom's proposition, in a few words, is this: To make the Treasury a free depository for silver, which is to be paid for when deposited in Treasury notes redeemable in such quantities of silver bullion as will agree in value at the date of presentation to the number of dollars expressed on the face of the notes at the market price of silver, or in gold at the option of the Government, or in silver dollars at the option of the holder. Coupled with this proposition, however, is another for the repeal of the compulsory feature of the present coinage act. First of all, then, Mr. Windom's proposition would put an end to the present useless and unnecessary coinage of cheap silver dollars. That alone would be a long step toward the solution of the silver difficulty, but that can never be taken unless some plan is presented to utilize our silver output.

Mr. Windom's scheme has the mark of simplicity. Whether it will be accepted or not remains to be seen, but on its face it has considerable merit. It would at once open a market for all the silver the country could produce, and at the same time it would sustain the price of silver, because the Treasury notes paid for it would be a legal-tender for public dues, and count as a part of the legal reserves when held by banks. Furthermore, they would also be redeemable on presentation, either in silver at its market value or in gold, at the Treasurer's option. In case of a combination of silver miners to defeat the purposes of this proposition, the Secretary would have power at his discretion to decline to receive more silver in exchange for notes. This power, it is true, might be abused, but it is probable that an amendment to the plan can be devised so as to minimize the authority of the Treasurer, and at the same time carry out the plan he has in view.

Further than this, no objection can be urged against Mr. Windom's proposition. It would add to the volume of currency, but if it added too much it would be in the power of the Secretary to discontinue to purchase. The great accomplishment would be the suspension of silver coinage without detriment to general business interests or the special industry of the silver miner. The plan, if carried into effect, we believe would be advantageous to the business interests of the United States and stimulating to the mining industry, without hazard to the credit of the Government, and without shock to trade or commerce.

THE STRENGTH OF NEW YORK.

THE strength of the New York delegation in Congress was never more skillfully shown than this year, during the recent Speakership contest. That experienced and sagacious man of affairs, Congressman Belden, of Syracuse, quietly brought together the nineteen Republican Congressmen from the State, and, reconciling conflicting interests and diverging views, led them into unity and harmony. This solid, compact mass of nineteen votes settled the Speakership contest almost before it had begun. New York did not ask anything in return in the distribution of the offices of the House.

New York, however, has something to ask from Congress. Its solid Republican delegation of nineteen proposes to stick together and ask, and get, we might add, all necessary appropriations for the improvement of its harbors, its water-ways, and other public works. This is a strategic move, and will, we believe, be crowned with success. The delegation should see to it not only that the harbor of New York is cared for, but also that the Hudson River is cleared of obstructions, and its channel deepened to the head of sloop navigation at Troy. It would be a great thing for this State if the Hudson River could be dredged so as to permit ocean vessels to land at the docks of Albany and Troy. This would not involve an enormous expense, and would extend the safe but limited dock facilities of New York 150 miles to the north.

An arrangement of this kind would greatly influence the commerce of the Hudson as well as the Erie Canal. By the way, this is a good time for Mr. Belden and his associates to take up the suggestion made in the State Senate by Senator Arkell a few years ago, in favor of deepening the Erie Canal so as to make it available for the use of war vessels in emergencies. There is plenty of room for internal improvements in New York, and this should not be lost sight of in any scramble for the erection of post-offices and public buildings.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

CHAIRMAN MCKINLEY, of the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives, proposes to have no secret discussion of tariff revision by its members, such as the Democratic committee had last winter. "Open sessions and speedy work" is to be the motto, and it indicates that tariff revision will be pressed with earnestness and to success. Good!

ON the night before the burial of Jefferson Davis a theatrical company at Bonham, Texas, was advertised to play "Uncle Tom's Cabin." A riotous demonstration was made in front of the theatre by a crowd who sang "Dixie," rang bells, and declared that no company should play "Uncle Tom's Cabin" in Bonham on the night before Jeff Davis was to be buried. And yet Democratic newspapers prate about "sectional feeling" at the North!

TWO NOTABLE speeches were made at the Boston Merchants Association banquet at Boston, December 12th; one by ex-President Cleveland, which heartily endorsed ballot reform, and obviously was intended to cast indirect reflection on Governor Hill, and the other by Henry Grady, editor of the Atlanta Constitution, which considered the race question from the standpoint of a Southerner. Mr. Cleveland committed himself wholly to the Massachusetts system of ballot reform, the system which was favored by the Republican members of the New York Legislature last winter. Mr. Grady pleaded for a settlement of the race

question, and urged the people of the North to be patient, and to have confidence in the South and sympathy with it. His argument was eloquent, but it does not answer the burning question of the day, namely: How can the suppression of the negro vote in the South be justly defended?

MR. DEPEW is the most popular orator in America, and as ubiquitous as he is popular. December 13th he addressed the Vassar College girls; December 15th he made an address to railway men at Albany, and December 17th he welcomed the Pan-American delegates at the Union League Club. He is a busy and a brainy American.

IT is a remarkable circumstance that the terrible flood which swept Johnstown out of existence spared a fire-trap of a theatre, which was the scene of the recent panic resulting in the death and injury of a number of persons. It was a mysterious Providence that preserved the building from the flood, while the churches and schools were swept away, but there is no mystery about the criminal carelessness of the authorities in tolerating the use of a fire-trap for public entertainments.

A SOUTHERN Democratic newspaper, the Charleston (S. C.) *World*, denounces the election law of that State as infamous, though it was drafted by Democrats. The *World* says that the law requires the managers of election, on the demand of the voter, to read to the latter the names on the ballot-boxes to indicate where he shall deposit his ticket. It charges that the managers deceive the illiterate colored voter by reading the names wrongly or by willfully misdirecting his vote. It declares that the law "is the most ingeniously drafted instrument for politically disfranchising the colored voters that was ever invented." If a Republican newspaper had made this charge it would have been immediately assailed as a victim of sectionalism by the united Democratic and mugwump press.

THE epidemic of influenza prevailing abroad, and especially in large cities like Berlin, Paris, and Vienna, attracts especial attention because a similar epidemic in 1847 preceded the appearance of cholera in Europe and in this country the following year. There is no proof of the remotest affinity between the diseases. The influenza is a mild form of catarrh lasting but a few days, and is without serious complications or results; cholera, on the other hand, is a fearful visitation of death. It is not unlikely that the influenza or "grippe" now so prevalent in Europe will appear, before the winter is over, in the United States—in fact, there are already evidences of its approach. It need not disturb our people, however, more than an ordinary cold in the head. The general humidity that has prevailed for so many months is no doubt responsible for the sudden outbreak of a disorder which is not infectious, and which is apparently due to atmospheric conditions.

OLIVER JOHNSON, who died recently at his home in Brooklyn, was the sole survivor of the little band of men who originated and who gave the first impetus to the famous abolition movement more than fifty years ago. There were twelve of these men, including William Lloyd Garrison, and on the death of the latter in May, 1879, Mr. Johnson alone remained to glory in the success of the abolition cause. Mr. Johnson was not gifted with the eloquence of Garrison, but he was a strong, vigorous writer on the *Independent* for many years. He headed the delegation that waited upon President Lincoln in 1862 and urged the emancipation of the slaves of the South. After the war he was associated with the New York weekly *Tribune*, and did work for other successful journals, including FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER. He played an active part in one of the most beneficent of all humane movements, and goes to his resting-place full of the glory that belongs to a useful life and a good name.

A RETIRED army officer, Captain John P. Walker, recently submitted to the International Marine Conference a plan of trans-oceanic light-houses and refuge stations connected by telegraphic cables, and supplied with boats, launches, steamers, and sailing craft, constituting, with their crews, a deep-sea messenger telegraph and life-saving service, which would constantly patrol the ocean and afford communication with all passing vessels and assistance in case of need. Captain Walker believes that his scheme is entirely practicable, and it is to be said that General A. J. Myer, the founder of the signal service, or, rather, of the system by which it is utilized for meteorological observations, was a firm believer in the feasibility of an ocean weather service, and was engaged, at the time of his death, in maturing a scheme for establishing a chain of deep-sea light-houses, at which observations should be taken precisely as on land. There are, of course, serious difficulties in the way of such a scheme, but they are not insurmountable, and it is quite possible that men now living will see it carried into practical operation by the skill and genius of the navigators and marine architects who are now studying the subject.

ABOUT the holiday season there is usually a great demand for small coins. The holidays involve many small transactions, and, as a consequence, create a demand for change. In spite of the fact that the Philadelphia Mint is many thousands of dollars behind in filling orders for pennies, three-cent pieces, and other small coins, Mr. Leach, the Mint Director, in his annual report, made the mistake of recommending the discontinuance of the coinage of the three-dollar and one-dollar gold pieces, and of the three-cent nickel piece, and their withdrawal from circulation. We are among those who believe that there are altogether too few of these small coins in circulation. Inconvenience is often felt in obtaining small change, and it is almost impossible to obtain a gold dollar without going to a broker and paying from fifteen cents to twenty-five cents premium for it. An application to the Mint for a gold dollar would be met by a refusal, and yet the gold dollar might be and has been, in times past, one of the most popular of all our coins. Why should it not continue to circulate? If the people want it their wishes should be respected. We trust that Congress, instead of adopting the recommendation of Mr. Leach, will see to it that he adds to the coinage of small tokens of value.

METHODS OF SIGNALING IN THE SQUADRON OF EVOLUTION.

ACCURATE and rapid interchange of signals is indispensable to efficient cruising in squadron. Aside from the international code of flag signals common to the vessels of all nations, naval vessels have several private systems which are more handy and peculiarly adapted to naval purposes. The display of bunting by a man-of-war is bewildering to the uninitiated, but its significance is in reality very easy to learn. In any squadron the flag-ship may readily be distinguished by the absence of the long "corset-whip" pennant at the main, and the presence instead of a square blue, red, or white flag at the mizzen. When church is held aboard ship, the church pennant is hoisted above the ensign at the peak. Other special flags or special uses of flags indicate the session of a court-martial, hoisting in powder, quarantine, ship about to sail, 'pilot wanted, etc. These are from their nature general signals, and well understood.

In a squadron each ship has a distinguishing flag by which it can be especially called up, or excepted from an order. In our illustration those of the different ships in the Squadron of Evolution are shown. At night a hoist of lanterns accomplishes the same purpose, as also shown. To make a signal, as a rule, flags are hoisted indicating certain numbers. For instance, the signal represented by I in the illustration may read something like 4,980. Reference to the general signal-book will show this to mean, for instance, How many tons of coal have you on board? The back of the book is devoted to a geographical list and a telegraph code, by means of which latter any unusual message can be spelled out, and by the former any port or body of water in the world indicated. Another means of transmitting a message is by visual telegraphy, using the Morse code and a flag on a short stick or pole. A dip to the right means a dot, and to the left a dash. In front means end of word, sentence, or message. This system is called the "wigwag," and is very handy for long messages.

When vessels are steaming in close company it becomes absolutely necessary to indicate graphically at all times the speed and movements of each ship. This is accomplished by the speed-ball and pennant shown at E and F in the illustration. With the ball up the pennant can be hauled down from just below the ball to out of sight on deck, to indicate proportionally the speed from, say fourteen knots when up to just turning over the engines slowly when the pennant is out of sight. Half-way would indicate, say eight or nine knots. With pennant up and ball half-way down, the ship indicates that she has stopped. With ball under the pennant, it shows that the ship is backing, and notifies the ship just astern a short distance to also stop or back. At night this last signal is accomplished by a red and white lantern, as shown in C and D, where C is a red lantern and D is a white one. C above D indicates stoppage; C under D, backing, whereas at night speed is indicated by two white lanterns in place of E and F. In lieu of flags, at night signals are made by means of rockets and red and green balls. The latter are fired from pistols, as shown in K and L, and look somewhat like Roman candles. The combination of red and green balls make the various numerals, which also in combination with rockets take the place of the geographical and telegraph flags.

The "wigwag" at night is accomplished either with two lanterns or a torch, as in M, or a group of incandescent lamps with a key-board, as in P and Q. With the last named one lamp indicates a dot, two a dash, and three end of word or sentence. The sketch of the *Chicago* in the accompanying illustration shows the location of the various lights in a ship at night. A is where the stay light is carried at anchor; B is the mizzen-top light to indicate that the ship is a flag-ship. H and G are the running lights at sea. G is the red danger-lantern which, hoisted above or below the fixed white light D, indicates whether or not the ship is



REPRESENTATIVE SOCIETY LADIES OF WASHINGTON.—MRS. J. DONALD CAMERON.
PHOTO BY MENDELSSOHN.



LOUISIANA.—THE GAMBLING MANIA IN NEW ORLEANS—VENDERS OF LOTTERY TICKETS IN THE FRENCH QUARTER.—FROM A SKETCH BY A STAFF ARTIST.

stopped or backing. All of the above lights are electric incandescent lights, excepting C.

In case the squadron encounters a dense fog, all the foregoing systems of signals fail, as they are visual. Here comes in the steam-whistle, with dots and dashes replaced by long and short blasts. A message can be spelled out by the Morse code or indicated as a general signal by numerals. Each ship has its distinctive blasts to distinguish her in a fog. Each ship also has a shrieking whistle with a variable pitch as a general signal to those below decks to close watertight doors when in danger of collision. A life-saving device, shown in O, is also carried. It is simply a rocket carrying a light life-line. A new system of night signals, to be tried soon, is one in which a sort of magic lantern throws letters or numbers on a sail, to be read at a distance as an ordinary signal. Nothing can replace the Very's night signals, however.

THE DANGEROUS ELECTRIC WIRES.

THE Supreme Court having dissolved the injunction restraining the authorities from removing the dangerous electric-light wires in New York City, the work of destruction was commenced with great vigor on the 14th instant, and has been prosecuted up to the present writing with unabated energy. In one day 42 poles and 66,330 feet of wire were cut down; on another 23 poles and 46,650 feet of wire were removed;

and the offending companies whose dangerous wires have recently caused three or four additional deaths, are for once compelled to acknowledge the majesty and recognize the authority of the law. It is to be hoped that all other violators of the laws who trifle with the public security from motives of gain may learn a useful lesson from the experience of these long-defiant electric companies.

BREAKING GROUND FOR MONTAUK CLUB, BROOKLYN.

WE give on this page an illustration of the recent breaking of ground for the building of the Montauk Club, which is to adorn the corner of Eighth Avenue, Lincoln Place, and Plaza Road, overlooking Prospect Park, Brooklyn, and the cornerstone of which was laid with appropriate ceremonies on the 14th inst.

In the foreground may be seen Mr. Charles A. Moore, the president of the club, holding the shovel with which he had just removed the first sod, surrounded by prominent members of the club, the Site and Building Committee being represented by Rufus T. Griggs, Edward I. Horsman, and Leonard Moody. The architect, builder, surveyors, and laborers form the left portion of the picture. The other members present were Rev. T. A. Nelson, Colonel Albert T. Lamb, John W. Wilson, Frank E. Pearsall, Colonel Louis M. Meeker, James Mathews, and Charles F. Brooks.

The Montauk Club was started early in the year by a number of prominent citizens residing on what is known as Prospect Slope, which is unquestionably the most charming section of Brooklyn. Within a short time an organization was effected, the club incorporated, and a temporary club-house rented at No. 34 Eighth Avenue, where several pleasing entertainments have been given under the able direction of Timothy L. Woodruff, chairman of the Entertainment Committee. The club now numbers over 300 members. The club-house, when completed and furnished, will cost in the neighborhood of \$200,000, and will be an ornament to the city as well as reflect great credit upon the chairman of the Site and Building Committee, Commodore J. Rogers Maxwell, the well-known yachtsman, and President of the New Jersey Central Railroad, and the other members of the committee, Rufus T. Griggs, Edward I. Horsman, Leonard Moody, and Albro J. Newton. The style of the building will be Venetian, four stories high, with a frontage of fifty-eight feet on Eighth Avenue and ninety feet on Lincoln Place. The first story will be of stone elaborately carved, and the upper stories brick and terra-cotta. Francis H. Kimball, the well-known architect, has charge of the work. It is expected that the club-house will be completed and ready for occupancy by October 1st, 1890.

MRS. "DON" CAMERON.

THE portrait of Mrs. J. "Don" Cameron, which appears in this issue of FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER, pictures one of the most prominent and popular women of that brilliant circle which constitutes society at the National Capital. The only daughter of a notable man, Senator John Sherman, the wife of the only son of a famous statesman, Hon. Simon Cameron, and himself a distinguished man, Mrs. Don Cameron in herself besides unites the characteristics essential to social success. No one who looks at her beautiful portrait will need to be told that she is a woman of striking personal attractions. Tall and graceful, with a face of much character and features of handsome mould, Mrs. Cameron has also a manner that is most agreeable, and until this season, when the fact of her being in mourning has caused her temporary with-

drawal from society, she has been a prominent factor in social life at Washington. She and her husband occupy one of the finest residences there, and both have handsome fortunes. Joined to this, a love of society and an actual gift as a hostess, Mrs. Cameron's house has been almost constantly a centre of hospitality and elegant entertainment. She is a woman of acknowledged taste in dress, and her jewels are notably splendid. This winter

she will lead a comparatively quiet life, but her husband's political prominence, and her own social popularity, will make her continued seclusion from society's gay whirl practically impossible.

Our next portrait will be that of Mrs. Mortimer Taylor, a leading society lady of St. Louis.



THE WAR ON DANGEROUS ELECTRIC-LIGHT WIRES IN NEW YORK—EMPLOYÉS OF THE OFFENDING COMPANIES ERECTING PROPERLY INSULATED WIRES.—FROM A SKETCH BY A STAFF ARTIST.



BREAKING GROUND FOR THE CLUB-HOUSE OF THE MONTAUK CLUB, BROOKLYN.—PHOTO BY FRANK E. PEARSALL.

OLD GIRLS—A CHRISTMAS REVERIE.

BY LEONARD WHEELER.

YES, Time has touched the girls—
(For age like sunshine mellow)—
Touched lips and cheeks and brows and curls;
And we old fellows
May sit with glass and pipe
The leaves of time a-pricking,
For all his fruit seems over-ripe
For picking.

Yes, Kate was slim and fair,
Sweet Kate, so tall and stately;
A fragile nymph with yellow hair—
I met her lately:
Grown matronly and stout,
Her thin locks grayly sprinkled,
The classic brow we raved about
All wrinkled.

And Carrie, romp and flirt,
Her eyes! I sought to win them
To kindness, but the more they hurt,
Such mock'ry in them!
But, lo! what old maid this,
Thin, dry, who "wouldn't marry?"
She missed it and she's all amiss,
Miss Carrie.

Fanny I saw last week;
High-steppers and a carriage,
A haughty, bright enameled cheek,
Grande dame, by marriage:
She rode with footmen blue,
I was afoot, poor hobbler—
Her pa once did foot-service
As cobbler.

But here's two, Jess and Julie,
Our old girls as we knew them,
Ah! we will render right and truly
What praise is due them;
So, waiter, fill the glasses,
For all time still we'll love them:
A health, then, to the dear old lasses,
All of them.

NEILA SEN.

BY J. H. CONNELLY.

CHAPTER V.—(CONTINUED.)



CANNOT tell you," she said, "but by my grateful tears, how thankful I am for your kind thoughtfulness in voluntarily assuming the place of my father to me. My heart will teach me to reverence and love you as a daughter."

Selfish, cold, and heartless as old Clutchley was, that artless confidence almost disarmed him. It touched him so deeply that he hesitated to reply, and endeavored to cover his embarrassment by a simulation of reciprocal emotion. But he was speedily himself again.

"My house," he resumed, "is the proper place for you, and will so be recognized by every one. And I think you will find it much more home-like and pleasant than the hotel could possibly be. It is a spacious mansion, surrounded by trees and flowers, where the air is pure and birds' songs take the place of rattling wheels and wheezy hand-organs. Oh, yes; I know you would like it infinitely better."

"How can I ever adequately thank you?" she responded with feeling, raising one of his hands and pressing her lips to his bony knuckles.

As she did so he laid his other hand upon her head in an attitude of benediction, and, casting his eyes toward the ceiling, grinned at thought of the tableau climaxing his triumph.

"Well," he continued, with a blended air of benignity and business, "my carriage is at the door awaiting us. Put your things together; I will step down to the office, settle your bill, and send the porter up for your trunks, and we can start at once."

"I would like, before I go away, to send a little note to a kind friend—the gentleman who accompanied me to your office—thanking him for the favor he has extended to me and telling him why I do go away—if you do not object."

"Object? I? Why, certainly, my dear child, write to him. Nothing could be more proper. Write your note, and I will take it down with me and mail it in the hotel office when I pay your bill."

"It is not necessary that you should pay my bill. I have ample means to pay my expenses."

"It is my duty, as your guardian and executor of your father's estate, to do so. But it is only a matter of form. It is not putting you under any obligation to me, you understand, for it is, in point of fact, the estate that pays. I keep account of the expenditure, and it is refunded to me in the settlement of the estate; or, at least, I am credited with it. So you see that you are still paying for yourself, just as much as if you took the money out of your pocket to do so."

Neila was pleased with that plain, business-like way of talking. It gratified her sense of independence, and had an honest ring of care for mutual accountability that she liked. Little did she imagine how executors' accounts of expenditures for heirs are apt to grow in keeping. Her little note was quickly written, sealed, and addressed.

"There!" she exclaimed, "I have no postage-stamp."

"But I have, which is quite the same thing," he replied, producing one from a compartment of a capacious wallet, and sticking it on the letter she handed to him.

"You will be ready soon, will you not," he asked, going to ward the door with the letter in his hand.

"In fifteen minutes," she answered.

He went down by the elevator, and before reaching the office had put her letter into that big wallet and buttoned his coat over it.

Neila was ready within the specified time, and in a few moments more, having sent down her trunks, descended to the office to reclaim in person a package from the safe. Mr. Clutchley's eyes sparkled when he saw that package, for he rightly divined that it contained the originals of the documents establishing her identity. The time might come, he thought to himself, when it would be desirable for her to lose them, but for the present, if they went with her into his house, that would be sufficient. He led her out through the private entrance, put her into his carriage, and took his place by her side, feeling that again his ex-ecutorial bark was afloat in smooth water.

It was well for the perfect realization of his plans that he had got away so soon as he did, for his carriage had hardly rumbled out of sight when Mr. Harold Godfrey presented himself at the office counter, and offering his card to the clerk, requested that it should be sent up to Miss Sen.

"Why, Mr. Godfrey," replied the clerk, who was acquainted with him, "the lady is gone. She went not more than five minutes ago, I should say."

"Went out shopping or for a walk, I suppose."

"Oh, no! Gone, bag and baggage. An old gentleman came, paid her bill, and took her away."

"Paid her bill and took her away?"

Godfrey's heart seemed to stand still.

"What kind of a looking old gentleman?" he demanded.

"A tall, lean chap, with a long, thin, sharp nose and white, stiff, paint-brush eyebrows."

"Clutchley, by Jove!"

"Very possibly. Can't say, I'm sure. He looked like the sort of man who might have that sort of name."

"And she went away with him willingly?"

"Why, certainly. She stopped here on her way out to reclaim personally a package of money and papers from the safe, and was smiling and chatting pleasantly enough with him."

"And she left no—no—word for anybody?"

"No. No word, no change of address, no nothing, except her thanks when I gave her the package."

The young man turned away with a bitter feeling of resentment for her seemingly indifferent and even discourteous abandonment of him, without even the formality of a farewell, but that did not long endure.

"I would wager my life," he muttered to himself, "that it is some trick of that old rascal's; some cunning piece of his deviltry. But I shall know to-morrow. I'll see him, get her new address, and warn her to be on the look-out for him."

CHAPTER VI.

THE old mansion on Washington Heights to which Mr. Clutchley carried his ward, or captive, was in reality, though she little suspected it, her own. Years ago it had been mortgaged to him as security for a loan from the Sen estate. In due time he had foreclosed upon it, bought it in at a low price—property in that locality having, in those days, comparatively little value—and since had held it as his own. So, indeed, he had come in time to consider it, though he had neglected to make any entry, in the Sen estate accounts, of the partial satisfaction of the loan by the sum for which it had nominally become his private property—an omission which was by no means without precedent in his system.

It was a fine old residence, built in the days when space could be afforded for rooms, when bricks were laid in honest mortar, and when interior wood-work was solid and not veneered. With the grounds about it, its value now was quadruple that which Mr. Clutchley had nominally given for it. Great trees, that seemed to be relics of the primeval forest, shaded the broad expanse of sward before the porch and flanked the sides of the house. In the rear was a large but ill-kept garden, a jumble in which tomatoes and roses grew together, pea-vines climbed into lilac-trees, and pansies peeped out from under currant-bushes. Morning-glories bloomed all over the long grape arbor covering the central walk. In narrow beds, on each side of the pebbled path running around the east side of the house, were geraniums, pinks, and hollyhocks.

To the west of the house were the stables, shut off from it by a brick wall penetrated only by one small door, the key of which Mr. Clutchley carried. A high and strong wall of brick inclosed all the grounds. In this was a great carriage-gate—always kept locked since the place had fallen into the possession of the present owner—and a postern-door, both of wood heavily braced with iron bars. Only the day before Neila's coming, Mr. Clutchley saw to putting upon that door a new and very strong lock. He did not expect to need its security at once, but made it ready for possible contingencies in the future.

Neila's drive to her new home, through the most attractive and picturesque portions of the city and Central Park, was a long and delightful one. So thoroughly had its sights engrossed her, and so many were the turns and changes of direction made by the carriage at Mr. Clutchley's orders, that when she arrived at her destination, just as the sun was setting, her mind did not contain even the faintest conception of how far she was from the hotel she had left, or toward what point on the horizon it lay. For all she could see, when she left the carriage, she was in the country, miles away from the city. Standing upon the porch, she gazed about her with admiration.

"How delightfully shady, cool, and quiet it is here!" she exclaimed; "and what grand trees! I love big trees. Sometimes I think that I almost understand what they are saying."

Mr. Clutchley drew his paint-brush brows nearer together in a little frown as he eyed her curiously. That suspicion of her sanity recurred to him.

"What they are saying?" he echoed.

"Yes. Do you not think that they have speech? Oh, yes. Even as we have. The body of the tree spirit is of wood, as that of the human spirit is of flesh. Wherever there is life there also must be spirit, and each spirit has a voice of its own. Our dull

senses may not understand, may not even hear what the spirits are saying, but the universe is full of their speech. And the soul that is freed from ignorance will comprehend them."

"Mad as a March hare," reflected Mr. Clutchley, with satisfaction.

"What wise and good thoughts the spirits of such old trees must have; they have seen so much. What a pity it is that they cannot tell us what they know!"

Mr. Clutchley looked up at the tree and involuntarily shuddered. If trees could talk, and people could understand them, he thought, some of them would have it in their power to play the devil with him. It was lucky that they couldn't. He did not like to hear such a thing suggested, even as a crazy fancy.

"Come, come," he interrupted, "let us go inside. You will have time enough here for mooning."

She looked at him with surprise. He had not before spoken in so rough a tone. How could she know that his paternal mask creaked him; or that she had said anything to wake unpleasant thoughts in him? Silently she followed him into the house.

In the hall-way they were met by the housekeeper, a very plain, angular, timid-looking woman, considerably past middle age.

"That," said Mr. Clutchley, with an indicating gesture toward her with his thumb, "is Mrs. Parker, my housekeeper, who will show you to your rooms. Ann, this is Miss Sen. You will see to her comfort in exact conformity with my instructions. I presume you remember them?"

"Yes, sir. Oh, yes, sir; I remember."

"Then go along."

He turned his back abruptly upon the two women, entered a rear room, and closed the door behind him without any further ceremony of welcome. Mrs. Parker led the way to the next floor, ascending the broad stairs from the front of the hall-way.

Neila found the rooms to which she was conducted, on the second floor, at least as well provided with material comforts as her apartments at the hotel had been, and with the sylvan prospect in her field of vision, these seemed to her infinitely more charming than were those.

"It is all very good," looking about her and turning to Mrs. Parker with a winning smile, "and I feel that I have you to thank for it that I find it all so nice and inviting in here; so in harmony with the beauty and peace outside. Let me see; in what direction do I look?"

As she spoke she glided to the window.

"Toward the east."

"Ah! I am glad. I like to face the east or the north—and the rising sun is best. Do the family live in this part of the house?"

"Family?"

"Yes. Mr. Clutchley's family."

"Until you came the family consisted of Mr. Clutchley and myself and the mastiff."

"Mastiff! What is mastiff?"

"A big savage dog that has to be kept chained up all the time because he would tear to pieces anybody that he could get at, except Mr. Clutchley, if he were loose. A horrible beast."

"Oh, poor dog! How unhappy he must be to be always in so bad a temper. Surely no one is ever kind to him."

"Nobody dares to go near him but Mr. Clutchley, and he isn't kind to anything."

"I do not believe the mastiff would bite me, for he would know that I am sorry for him."

"I wouldn't advise you to try. Kindness might have done some good with him when he was young, but not now. He is too old, and old dogs, like old people, get set in their ways."

"This is a very large house to shelter so few persons. Tell me how it is allotted, that I may find my way about in it."

"On the first floor, in front, is the great drawing-room, which is never opened; a sitting-room, where Mr. Clutchley receives the few persons who come here to see him on business, and where he writes sometimes; the library, a pretty large one, that I believe he bought with the house, and of which he makes no use; the dining-room; a great empty chamber that I think was once a billiard-room; pantries, kitchen, and so on. On this floor Mr. Clutchley has two rooms, that on the south-west corner and the one next to it, but they can only be entered now by a small staircase he has had made from his sitting-room below. Their doors on this floor have been bricked up. There are strong, locked doors at both the head and the foot of his little staircase, and iron bars on the windows, like those of a jail. I have to go into his rooms every day to clean up, but can only do so when he is present to watch me."

"Why; what does he guard there with such care?"

"His bed, a table, a chair, a pair of revolvers, a rope leading to an alarm-bell on the roof, two night-lamps, some old clothes hung upon nails in the wall, a rickety old bureau, and two big iron safes that are always locked, so far as I know—and that is all."

"It must be a dismal place."

"It is as he chooses to have it. My room is in the extension—over that way. The bath-room is on the opposite side of the hall. Then there are several empty rooms, and I guess that is all you will care to know about the house, except that you can get down to the garden by a flight of back stairs if you want to."

It seemed to be even more than Neila cared to know, for while the old woman was still talking she dropped into a chair before the window and seemed to sink into reverie.

(To be continued.)

QUARANTINE AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK.

(Continued from page 368.)

Hudson and East rivers through the Narrows, and now known as Swinburne Island. A mile below this, on the same bar, another artificial island was completed in 1873, known as Hoffman Island. In 1874 a boarding-station, the home of the health officer and his assistants, was erected at the Narrows, not far from Fort Wadsworth.

For many years the quarantine accommodations were far from sufficient. When the cholera invaded Europe in 1874, and there was general fear that it would reach our shores, profound interest in the subject of adequate quarantine accommodations was

aroused, but it was not until 1887 that the imminent danger of pestilence was felt. In September of that year the steamers *Elisia* and *Britannia* arrived, one with 600 and the other with 400 cholera-infected emigrants, for whom only inadequate accommodations could be provided. The Legislature, at its succeeding session, hastened to make sufficient appropriations for the necessary repairs of Hoffman Island, and last year a further appropriation was made, which will put all the quarantine buildings in excellent condition.

Our artist shows both islands, with the buildings upon them, and also the crematory suggested by Health Officer Smith, in which the bodies of the victims of contagious diseases are burned. Dr. William M. Smith, who for ten years has been the efficient health officer of this port, in a recent paper read before the American Public Health Association, gave a history of the New York Quarantine, from which we have taken most of the facts herewith presented. No health officer of this port has ever been more efficient in the performance of his duties than Dr. Smith, and his great experience and special knowledge suggested the improvements that have been recently made at Hoffman and Swinburne islands.

Both of these islands have a very small area, little more than required for the erection of the necessary hospital buildings. They are laid on a foundation of concrete, and are to be entirely paved with asphalt, so that they can be scoured by water from end to end, and every trace of disease washed into the ocean. Hoffman Island is used for the detention of the passengers of vessels supposed to be infected. Improved appliances for disinfecting baggage and clothing have been secured, and will shortly be available. The arrangement of the dormitories and of the four large buildings, when this is done, is such that the different classes of passengers can be very conveniently separated from each other, and thus the spread of disease, if it breaks out, can be restricted to the narrowest limits. The floors are all covered with asphalt, and the walls with metallic paint. The partitions are made of galvanized iron and wire, and all the arrangements, while exceedingly simple, are intended absolutely to guard against the development or spread of infectious diseases.

At Swinburne Island the buildings are used for hospitals for infected patients who are taken from among the suspected passengers at Hoffman Island as soon as the disease is fully established, and are kept secluded on Swinburne Island until death ensues or recovery is complete. The crematory has been erected on Swinburne Island to obviate all the difficulties heretofore encountered in reference to the interment of the bodies of the dead.

The illustrations of Quarantine printed in this number will interest not only travelers who have had to submit to the examination of the health officer, but also all who appreciate the value of such an effective quarantine as Health Officer Smith has succeeded in establishing at the greatest seaport city on the continent.

IN FASHION'S GLASS.

A REFLECTION OF COIFFURES.

THE arrangement of the coiffure is a matter of much consequence, and will ever be treated as such as long as

"Fair tresses man's imperial race ensnare,
And beauty draws us with a single hair."

Nevertheless, there is much yet unwritten of "woman's crowning glory," and a chronicle of the hair-dressing of different races and different periods would fill a tome of ponderous size. As a beginning we might speculate on the color, length, and other peculiarities of the tresses of Mother Eve, and if she was blessed with the quantity with which she is always pictured she deserves our deep commiseration, for think what a tangle it must have been in, and no silver-backed brush nor tortoise-shell comb at hand either.

Abroad, historic styles in coiffures are seen now and then, and the Louis XVI., not averse to ripples for light hair, is a friend also to puffs with gems, flowers, and feather-tips for full dress.



There will, no doubt, be a revival of the Du Barry fashion, with its soft cushion roll placed rather back from the front of the head, and looped braids at the back, as shown in the illustration. Youthful ladies and the most dressy married women prefer the First Empire styles, the Maintenon and the natural coiffures, as they are called, with dark hair in massive forms, and light hair but slightly crimped.

M. Virgile, the great Parisian hair-dresser, decreed over a year ago that the hair must be worn low on the neck, either in Catogan, or in plaits coiled together like the Catogan. It is only within the past few months, however, that the fashion has been generally adopted here, and it is not always becoming to our American faces. As a rule our faces are longer than those of French ladies, and a long face does not want to have the hair arranged to make it look longer. Neither does a short, round face want to be made to look shorter by keeping the hair at the back of the head. Only a lady with a long face should dress her

hair on the back of her head. The hair on the top should be brought over the forehead and well over the temples, the idea being to broaden the face as much as possible. If the neck is perfectly formed it should be left bare, but if long or thin it should be covered somewhat with small curls or frizzes. A lady with a round face should arrange her hair on the top of the head, and if she has a short neck the Catogan loop is becoming.

Toilettes which are simply dressy, and do not include any historic features, require merely showy coiffures which owe



their distinction to the art with which they are adapted to the individual and the style of dress which they accompany. A simple coiffure for a young lady is given in the illustration, where the hair is carelessly coiled at the back of the head, and a half-wreath of asters of graduated size extends from the top of the head to the nape of the neck, where there is a lightly curled fringe of hair.

Any one with a broad forehead should wear as little hair on the temples as possible, and dress it high. One with a low forehead should keep the hair off the forehead in front and arrange a few loose curls on the temples. A lady with a receding forehead should have the hair well curled in front, and the bad effect of high cheek-bones can be modified by arranging the hair in a cluster of small curls on the temples.

Blonde hair is held in place by gold pins, while tortoise-shell or silver pins are best for dark hair. A high, straight, Spanish comb is a handsome ornament for the coiffure of a middle-aged lady. Fancy pins and combs are much used when the hair is coiled, and cockades of filmy tulle fastened to pins appear among puffs and curls. The only imitation quoted of a veritable ancient coiffure is the Roman, with three bands of gold, silver or shell, and this style must only be adopted by one who has a round, shapely head. From these same Roman ladies came the fashion of dyeing the hair. Blondes being rare among their numbers, the most fashionable dye was that which gave the golden tint. This was accomplished by means of a soap composed of goat's fat and ashes, which, by the way, is the first mention of soap on record. The Greek ladies were also adepts in the use of cosmetics and hair-dyes, and in cases where nature had not been sufficiently bountiful they did not hesitate to use false hair.

Happily the rage for bleached hair has lived its short life, and the hair-dresser now, instead of advertising his bleaching washes, announces that he will restore bleached tresses to their natural shade; and the gods prosper him for the discovery that can banish bleached hair from a sallow complexion. ELLA STARR.

CHRISTMAS NUMBER OF "FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER."

(Under the New Management.)

A RARE COLLECTION OF BEAUTIFUL AND INTERESTING CONTRIBUTIONS BY FAMOUS ARTISTS, WRITERS, AND POETS.

THE Christmas number of FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER is now out. Its price is 25 cents per copy.

It is the finest publication of the kind ever printed. It embraces thirty-six pages of extra calendered paper, with a handsome illuminated cover, and is profusely illustrated with some of the finest work not only of our own, but of the best outside artists and engravers. The contents include a novelette, "The Hunt of Dayton's Hollow," by Patience Stapleton, a strong story of all-absorbing interest; four excellent shorter stories—one, "Delayed Dispatches," a narrative of a war incident, by A. T. Worden, the distinguished novelist; another, "In the Valley of the Angels," by C. L. Charles, who writes with great power; a third, entitled "Two Histories," a romance appealing strongly to the emotions, etc. An interesting paper is contributed by David Ker, and Miss G. A. Davis, Henry Tyrrel, and D. J. Norton contribute appropriate poems. Mr. Norton's contribution is one of the best he has written. It presents a thrilling story of life in the West.

Artistically, the Christmas number will attract general attention. Mr. J. G. Brown, whose fame is world-wide, furnishes the admirable frontispiece. Other pictures are as follows: "Safe in Port," Burns; "Christmas in War Time," W. L. Sheppard; "A Christmas Wooing in Ye Olden Time," G. A. Davis; "The Old Folks at Home," Share; "Christmas in New York," Clinedinst; "A Christmas Vision," Remington. There is also a page of illustrated Christmas Humor, by popular artists. A magnificent double-page picture of "The Evolution of American History" is one of the special features of the number.

W. J. ARKELL & RUSSELL B. HARRISON, Publishers,
Judge Building, 110 Fifth Avenue, New York.

DEATH-ROLL OF THE WEEK.

DECEMBER 13TH.—In Lancaster, Pa., Rev. E. E. Higbee, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, aged 59; in New York, John F. Shepard, one of the most popular members of the Stock Exchange, aged 50. DECEMBER 14TH.—In New York, Civil Justice Ambrose Monell, prominent in political circles, aged 45; in Paris, Hector C. Havemeyer, President of the Havemeyer Sugar Refining Company of New York, aged 45; in Brooklyn, N. Y., Rev. Dr. Reuben Jeffery, a leading Baptist clergyman, aged 62; in Brooklyn, Mark D. Hanover, a successful lawyer and journalist, aged 52. DECEMBER 15TH.—In San Francisco, Cal., Carl Formes, the well-known operatic basso, aged 74; in New York, Robert Brown Minton, a well-known merchant, aged 62; in Brooklyn, N. Y., Luther Judson Rice, prominent in the Masonic fraternity, and the oldest usher in the Tabernacle Church, aged 71.

PERSONAL.

DOM PEDRO declines to accept the pension offered him by the Brazilian Republic.

DR. DANIEL AYRES, of Brooklyn, has given \$250,000 as an endowment for Wesleyan University.

It is now believed that the re-election of Mr. Allison to the United States Senate, from Iowa, is no longer a matter of doubt.

TAMAGNO, the tenor of the Abbey company, has scored a great success in Chicago, where he has been singing in the new Auditorium.

LAWRENCE BARRETT, the actor, is suffering from a glandular swelling on the neck, and has been obliged to cancel his engagements for the season.

FREDERICK KRUPP, the head of the great metal and gun foundry, has established a fund of \$100,000 to enable his employés to build their own houses.

THE Shah of Persia has added to the bewilderment of his subjects by appointing a special commission to draft new civil and criminal codes, and has upset his sons and courtiers by expressing his willingness to forego some of his personal prerogatives.

THE new Viceroy of Ireland, the Earl of Zetland, has been received in Dublin with a great deal of enthusiasm. His welcome was in marked contrast with that extended to previous viceroys, and may, perhaps, be accepted as indicating an improved temper on the part of the Irish people.

EX-SPEAKER CARLISLE is a great worker, and as a Democratic leader on the floor of the House he will be under a heavier pressure than when he occupied the chair. His health, which is not robust, improved during his term as Speaker, and his friends fear that he will again overwork himself on the floor.

SIGNOR SCHIAPERELLI, the eminent astronomer of Milan, after ten years of careful observation, has settled the point that Mercury has a rotation exactly like that of the moon; that is to say, its rotation on its own axis and around the sun synchronize so that it always turns the same side to the sun, just as the moon does to the earth.

THE Marquis de Caux, formerly the husband of Adeline Patti, is dead. The separation of the Marquis and Marquise was due to his jealousy of Nicolini, with whom, after they went apart, Patti lived in open disregard of propriety until he obtained a divorce from his wife and she was legally separated from De Caux, enabling them to marry each other.

THE Corporation of London has invited Henry M. Stanley to accept the freedom of the city. The ceremony of presentation will take place in the Guildhall. The parchment conferring citizenship upon Mr. Stanley will be inclosed in a gold casket. On the evening of the day on which the presentation is made a reception will be given to Mr. Stanley in the Guildhall.

EX-PRESIDENT CLEVELAND recently wrote a letter to Mr. Bissell, of Buffalo, in which he spoke in the most enthusiastic terms of the institution of marriage. Whereupon the New York World remarks: "This is delightful. It is pleasing to learn that whatever doubts Mr. Cleveland may have as to the success of his Presidency, he is convinced that marriage is not a failure."

FRANKLIN B. GOWEN, of Philadelphia, formerly president of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, and widely known as one of the leading lawyers of the country, committed suicide in a Washington hotel on the 14th inst. by shooting himself through the head. No cause for the act is known, and his friends believe it was due to an insane impulse—his family having a taint of insanity in its blood.

THE members of the Bar of Ulster County, New York, recently signalized the retirement from the Bench of Justice Charles R. Ingalls, by giving him a complimentary reception. Judge Ingalls has served on the Supreme Bench of the State for twenty-six continuous years, holding his first and last term in the circuit in Ulster County. He has been one of the most popular and successful judicial officers the State has ever had, and though an ardent Democrat, has been so free from partisan influence that at times he has received the undivided support of both parties, and in many remote parts of his circuit the people did not even know his political inclinations. Justice Ingalls retires from the Bench by reason of the constitutional limitations of age, though he still appears to be in the prime of life, and his powers are unimpaired. His record is conspicuously noteworthy as well as praiseworthy.

THE late Edward N. Dickerson, of New York, ranked as one of the three or four leading patent lawyers in the United States. His name has been associated with some of the most remarkable and important suits brought in this country in the last forty years. He had been known to spend, like Edison, three days without sleep in pursuing his investigations in patent cases. He was a practical mechanic as well as a patent lawyer, and it is largely upon his briefs that the present patent decisions of the United States Courts are based. He would have made a great reputation as a scientist had he not devoted his time to the law of patents. He leaves an immense fortune, and was one of the very few enormously wealthy lawyers of New York City. His income was very great, and one year it is said to have reached \$250,000, but his wealth came from fortunate investments.

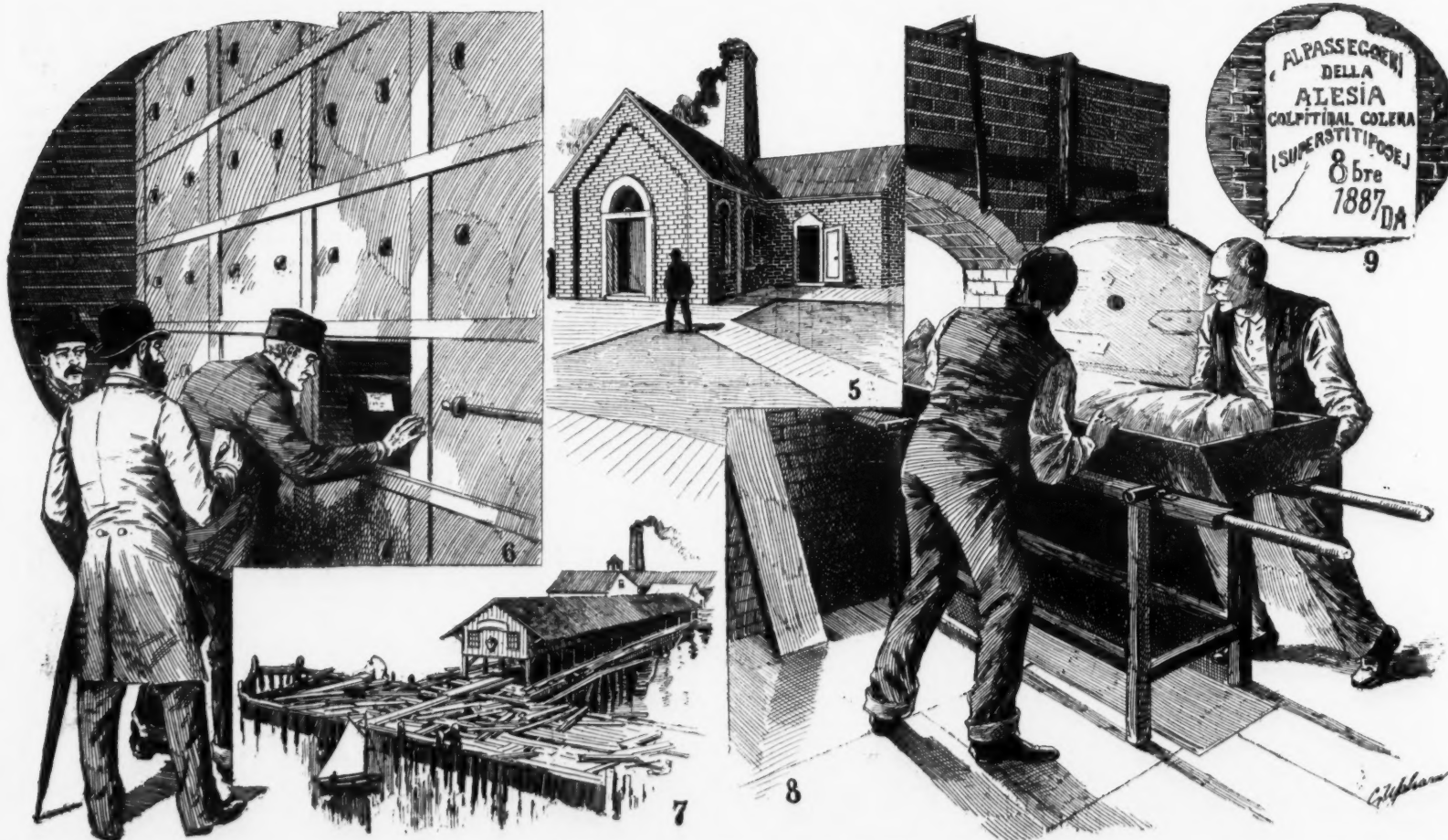
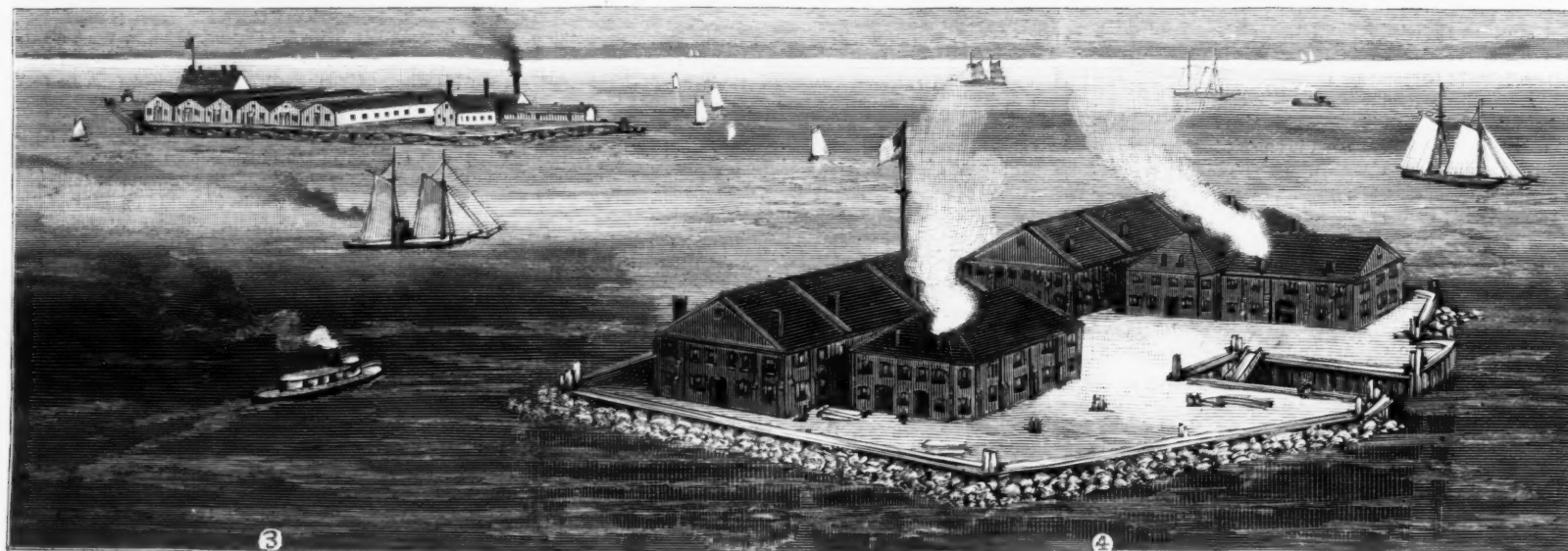
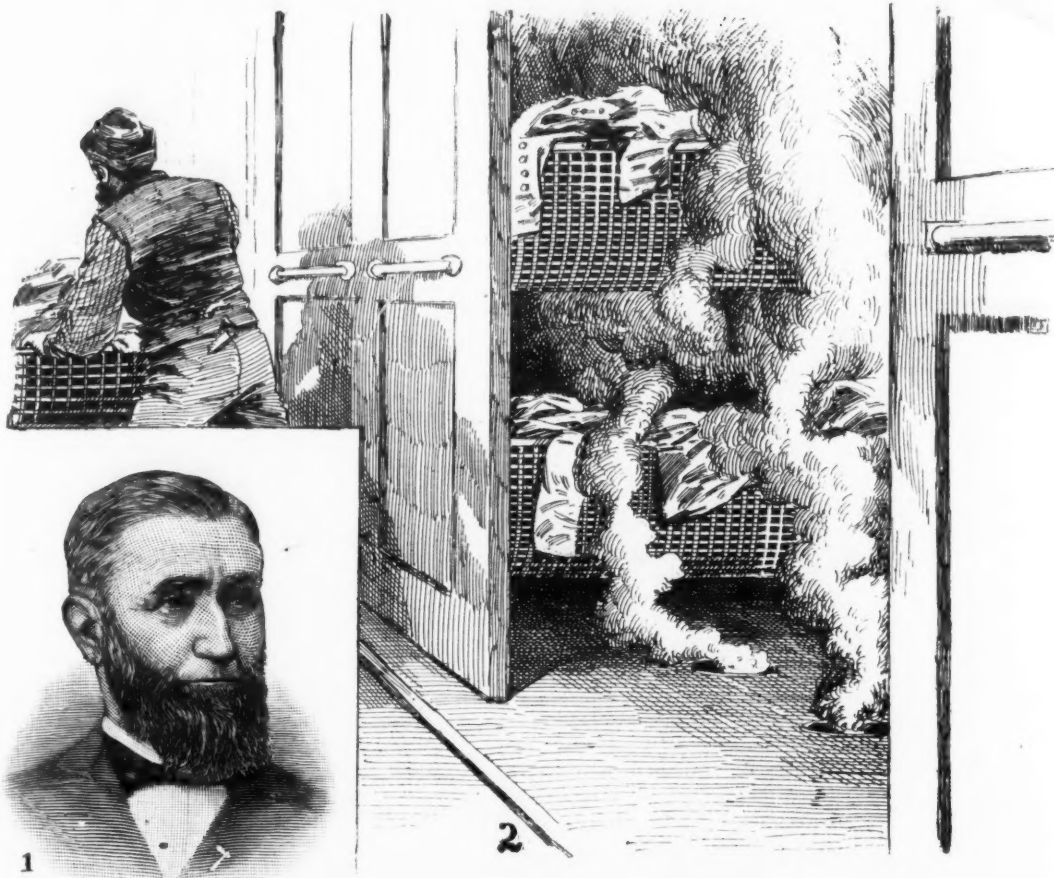
It is said that the widow of Jefferson Davis is at once eligible to receive a pension by reason of her husband's services in the Mexican War, if she chooses to ask for it. In a case similar to hers—that of the widow of Samuel Cooper—in which the political disabilities of the husband, who had served in the rebel army, had not been removed, the Pension Commissioner decided that the sins of the husband could not rest upon the widow, nor should she be punished for his wrong-doing. The fact that he served his country in another war conferred upon her under the act the right to a pension, and that right was inalienable, whatever forfeiture might have existed as far as her husband was concerned. He ordered the claim to be allowed, and Mrs. Cooper's name went upon the roll, with arrears from the date of the law. With this decision Commissioner Black directed that all subsequent claims of the same nature should be allowed in accordance with its terms. So while this decision stands, all Mrs. Davis has to do is to apply for a pension and she will get it.

QUARANTINE AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK.

THE duty of the health officer of the port of New York is to prevent, if possible, the entrance of contagious and infectious diseases from abroad. From the outset it was extremely difficult to establish a quarantine station for this city without giving offense to residents adjacent to it. The jurisdiction of the New York Quarantine extends from Sandy Hook on the Bay to Hell Gate at the entrance of Long Island Sound. The first quarantine was established at this port by the Legislature in 1794, and buildings for its purposes were erected on Governor's Island. When the epidemic of yellow fever visited New York in 1798, the proximity of the quarantine establishment to the city created much excitement. The Legislature in 1799 authorized the purchase of a site on Staten Island for a boarding-station, at which incoming steamers could be boarded by the health officer, and for a marine hospital, and the site was selected at Tompkinsville. With every recurrence of yellow fever in this city the people of Staten Island protested against the retention of quarantine at Tompkinsville. This opposition was intensified in 1848 by an outbreak of yellow fever on Staten Island.

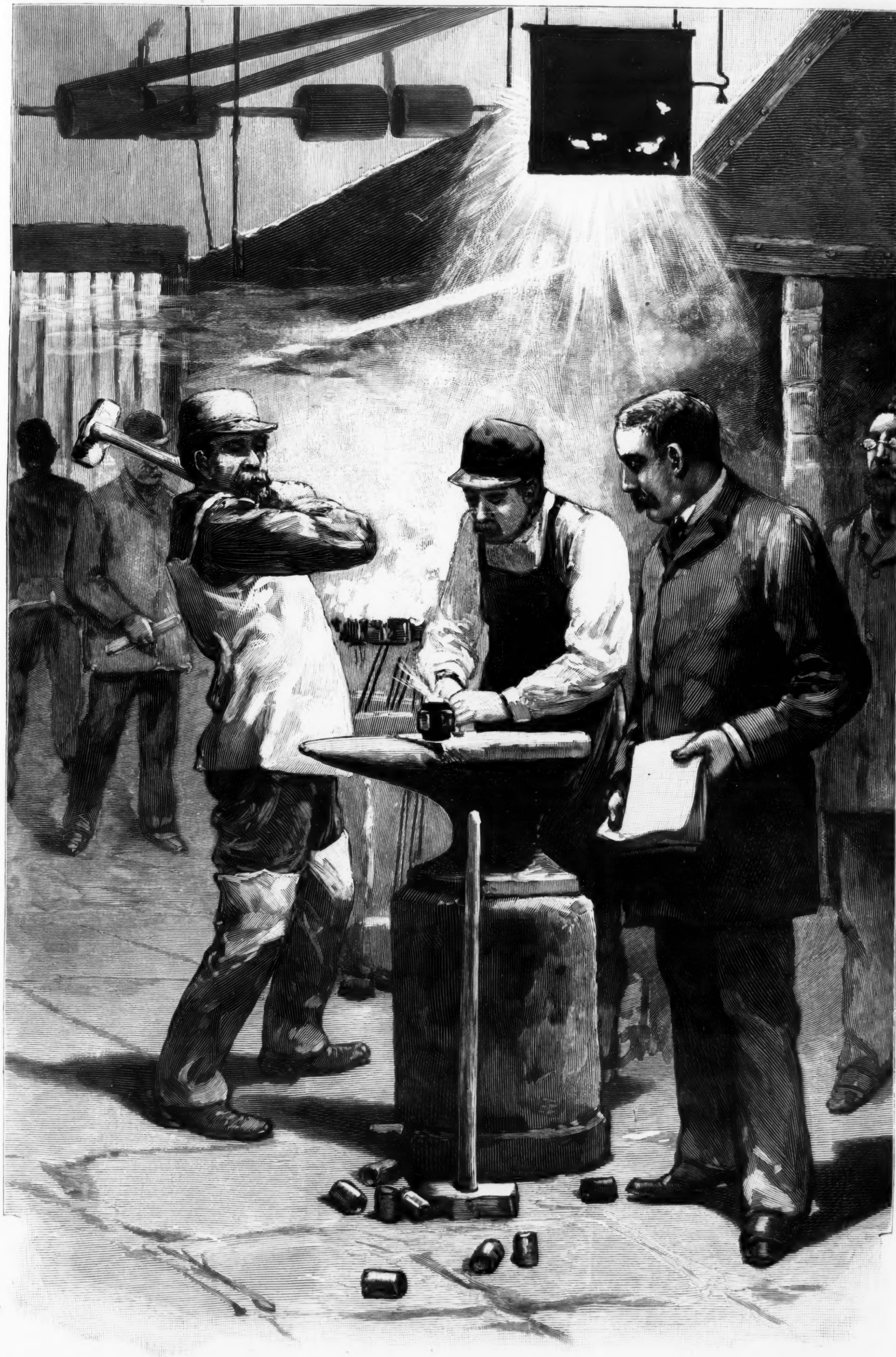
The Legislature then tried to secure a location at Sandy Hook, but the people of New Jersey objected. A location at Coney Island Point was attempted, but was abandoned. Finally a site was selected at Sequine's Point, on the extreme southern portion of Staten Island, and buildings and piers were erected, preparatory to the removal of quarantine from Tompkinsville. People of the vicinity turned out on the night of March 6th, 1857, and burned and pulled down the buildings that had been erected. Another unsuccessful effort was made to secure a site at Sandy Hook. Finally when, on the nights of September 1st and 2d, 1858, a mob from Staten Island destroyed the hospitals and most of the State property at Tompkinsville, it was deemed necessary to go into the sea for a location, and the quarantine commissioners located two steamers in the lower bay as hospitals for fever patients. In 1869 a hospital building was completed on a sandbar formed by the volume of the waters discharging from the

(Continued on page 366.)



1. DR. SMITH, HEALTH OFFICER. 2. FUMIGATING ROOM. 3. SWINBURNE ISLAND. 4. HOFFMAN ISLAND. 5. THE CREMATORY. 6. RECEIVING VAULTS. 7. CONDITION OF LANDING AT SWINBURNE ISLAND. 8. READY TO CREMATE. 9. TABLET CUT BY A CHOLERA PATIENT.

A VISIT TO THE LOWER QUARANTINE IN NEW YORK BAY.—DRAWN BY C. UPHAM.



DESTROYING COIN-DIES AT THE UNITED STATES MINT IN PHILADELPHIA. *
FROM A SKETCH BY J. JAGER. —[SEE PAGE 371.]

EMIN PASHA AND HIS RESCUE.

THE STORY OF HIS REMARKABLE CAREER.

IN view of the interest which is felt in Emin Pasha, recently rescued by Stanley, I am emboldened to narrate some incidents of his life which, I dare say, very few on this side of the Atlantic are familiar with. Of course everybody knows that Emin Pasha is a German by birth, and that his original name was Eduard Schnitzler; also, most likely, that he was a German student of medicine and natural sciences, having been graduated at the University of Breslau in the Prussian province of Silesia, in which province he was born. After having attained his diploma as a doctor, his somewhat restless nature and the desire to see foreign countries, especially the attractive regions of the Orient, seem to have driven him to the South-east. When I, in the year 1872, anticipated a visit to Turkey and Palestine as correspondent for a leading German newspaper, I first called on a colleague and intimate friend of mine in Vienna, who had just returned from a similar voyage through these territories, with the intention of receiving valuable information and letters of introduction to prominent men there.

"Should you come to Cattaro," my friend said, in the course of the conversation, "which is the seaport of Montenegro's capital, Cettinge, do not forget to look up the quarantine doctor there, a German Hebrew, by name Schnitzler. He has been of great value to me in my travels through that country and Albania, for he is not only obliging and hospitable to visitors, especially toward his countrymen, but is also a genius in numerous ways. Dr. Schnitzler," my friend continued, "must have been in Montenegro only a short time—maybe a year or so—when I met him, but to my surprise he could speak almost every Oriental language—Dalmatian, Albanian, Greek, Turkish, and Arabian—with remarkable fluency, while, as a matter of course, he used an elegant German, spoke French like a Parisian, and Italian al-

bania, where he remained until the death of his royal friend. A few years later we find him under the name of Emin as a practicing physician at Constantinople. In the meantime he had been converted to the Mohammedan faith, partly on account of having lived too long among Mohammedans and having become imbued with their religious ideas, partly because he married the widow of his late friend, Ismael Pasha, the same woman whom he had cured and who had shared his laudable efforts in saving her former husband.

The name Emin, he is said to have adopted with his new religion, from his wife's name, Emina. What made him leave Constantinople I am unable to tell, nor do I know when he first appeared in Egypt. The reason for his leaving Turkey was most likely the loss of his wife, for we never have heard of her existence afterward. I am also unable to narrate where and when he got acquainted with the illustrious Gordon Pasha. Suffice to say, that when Gordon was called to the post of Governor of the Sudan in the year 1878, in order to subdue the rebellion in that province, we find our friend Emin appointed by Gordon as sub-Governor of the central African section of the Sudan, which position gave him the title of Bey.* For about four years Gordon Pasha held successfully his most trying and dangerous post against the rebels, until he was finally encircled in Khartum by the superior number of his foes. It was Gordon's "Kismeth" to fall with Khartum into the hands of his fanatical antagonists and to perish, just when his countrymen, the British succor, under the command of General Wilson, were within a day's reach of the ill-fated town.

Never shall I forget the consternation which befell those English troops in the early part of 1885, when the news of Khartum's fall and Gordon's death were brought to them by fugitives who had escaped from captivity and the tortures of the Mahdi's followers, for I was right then and there in the camp of that English relief corps at El Muechireff, near Berber, as a reporter

for a European journal. Through this victory the rebellious forces had wedged themselves between Egypt and the coast of the Red Sea on one side and Emin Bey's province on the other side. Presently it was clear to every one who had somewhat of an idea of the geographical situation of that portion of Africa, that Emin was cut off from civilization, and everybody gave up all hopes of seeing him alive again.

To the north his retreat was cut off by the vast and desolate Desert of Sahara with its thousand-fold fatal dangers. From the western coast of Africa Emin's province was separated by an area of undiscovered land, covered with primitive forests of a size as big as two States of our Union, and a distance of from 1,600 to 1,800 miles. And also the way to the south-east, to the coast of Zanzibar, not much shorter nor less dangerous than the way to the Atlantic Ocean, was, in the eyes of every one who took

before either of the German expeditions could even penetrate further than about 150 miles from the coast. Had Emin Pasha depended altogether upon the rescue by his countrymen, his bones would now lie bleached by the scorching sun on the African desert. More wonderful still was the retreat of Stanley with his costly prize, the great Pasha Emin, from Wadelai south-eastward via the great Victoria Nyanza Lake to Bagamoyo, a village on the northern coast of Zanzibar, where now our unfortunate hero lies between life and death.

I will not undertake to describe the dangers and fatigues which were endured by the valiant explorers on their way to the coast. Only those who, like myself, have ever traveled through such desolate regions could realize the terrors of that portion of our globe, which the ancient Romans called, with a shudder, "Terra Nigra." I desire, however, to draw the attention of the reader to the map of that part of Africa, and to the two entirely different routes which these two great explorers, Stanley and Emin, have taken into the heart of Africa, where they finally met, and the still different way which they afterward chose for their mutual retreat. Emin entered Africa from Suakin, a small port on the western border of the Red Sea, about thirty-eight degrees east of Greenwich, and about eighteen degrees north latitude; therefore he started from the north-east and traveled almost south with a somewhat westward direction. Stanley came from the western coast, from a point about twelve degrees east of Greenwich and seven degrees south of the Equator, thereby going in an almost opposite direction of Emin's route, viz., to the north-west. They met directly under the Equator, about thirty degrees east of Greenwich. From there they started in a direction as if two forces of equal strength, having met on a certain point, were driven forward together in the so-called diagonal of the parallelogram of forces, viz., to the south-east, reaching the coast again at about five degrees south of the Equator, and forty degrees east of Greenwich. While I am writing this most thrilling sketch of the interesting though adventurous career of Emin, it fills my heart with indescribable pain to know that the unfortunate Pasha has met with such a terrible accident, just when he reached the threshold of freedom and civilization once more. I hope that the fervent prayers for his convalescence which undoubtedly arise from the hearts of uncountable myriads of good-hearted people will be prevailing, and that we will soon again greet him in his full health and vigor in Europe. His death would be an irreparable loss to the scientific world, for he is not only a brave soldier, but also a great naturalist, and his scientific explorations, observations, and discoveries made in those recently unknown regions, which he intended to publish after his return, would be of an incalculable benefit to the universe.

Hermann Kutznow

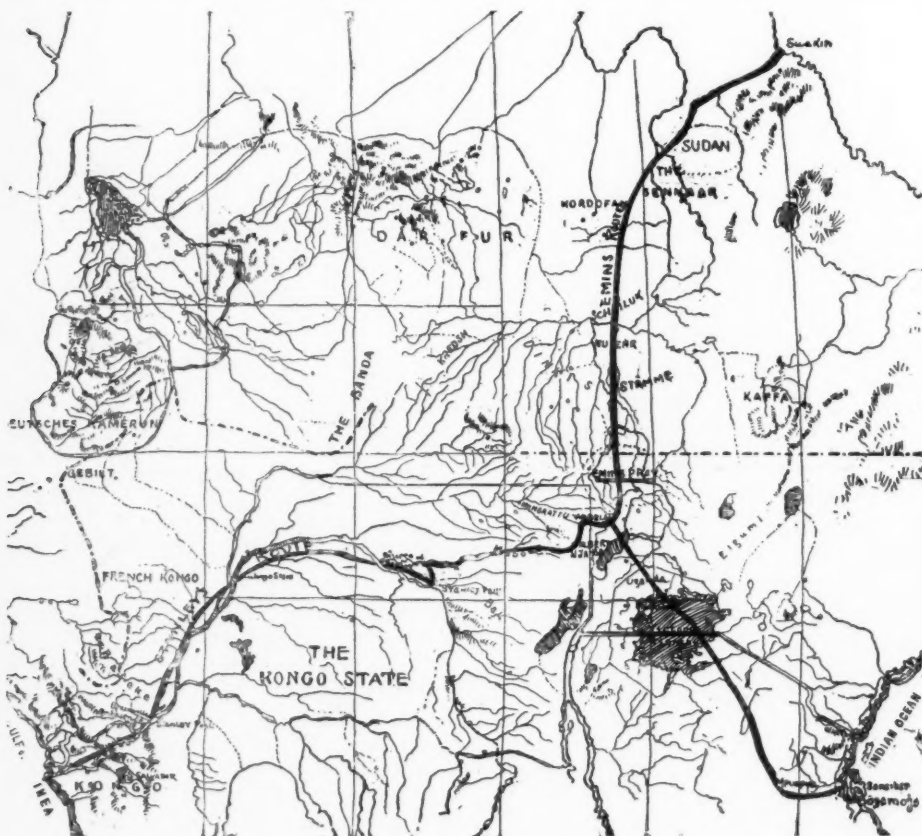
WALL STREET.—ADVICE TO AN INVESTOR.
GOSSIP OF THE STREET.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to "Jasper" this inquiry: "What investment would you put your money in if you wanted to plant it for fifteen or twenty years, which will secure a sure investment and a good income?" This is a difficult question to answer. My best advice to my correspondent, if he wants to do anything on Wall Street, is to keep his funds in readiness until the market is overborne by a panicky feeling. If he will then jump in and buy dividend-paying stocks, like North-western, American Cable, Delaware and Lackawanna, Delaware and Hudson, New York Central, or, better yet, if he will step in and pick up a nice lot of gilt-edged bonds at five, ten, or fifteen points off the market price, he will be certain of his investment and of a large return. There are men who do this sort of thing, but they are usually men with very large means, who can without difficulty keep a few hundred thousand dollars on hand, and who are satisfied with two per cent. or three per cent. interest upon it for call loans while they are not actively in the market.

My correspondent, with his small capital, would do better to invest his securities in first-class mortgages on property with which he is familiar in his own vicinity. I would not advise him to look for two per cent. or three per cent. more by sending his money West, though if he could go into some of the prosperous cities like Omaha, Denver, Kansas City, San Francisco, Tacoma, Seattle, or Minneapolis, he might find first-class investments in real estate, or in real-estate mortgages on improved property paying six or even seven per cent.—perhaps eight on the Pacific coast. A man with a small capital, such as my correspondent has, will find the safest investment in those securities with which he is familiar, such as bank and gas stock, and bonds, or street-car securities in his own vicinity. I do not like to recommend the purchase of any listed stock, no matter how good it may be, because the first change of management may put speculators in charge, and that may mean the ruin of the property.

I have a very distinct recollection of losses which many shrewd investors sustained who loaded themselves with Missouri Pacific at from 110 to 115, and now can realize hardly half what they paid. I also bear in mind the Wabash failure, when the preferred stock slid from par down to almost nothing. We all know what Santa Fé has just done. On the other hand, I remember, about 1876, when I could have bought Chicago and North-western between 25 and 30, and St. Paul at 20. I remember, too, that I could have had Manhattan Elevated at less than 25, though it is now above par. These are the chances that a smart man can take if he keeps himself prepared for emergencies and familiarizes himself with Wall Street methods.

The recent death of Harvey Kennedy, the successful Wall Street operator, recalls the fact that he went into Wall Street at a time when Chicago and North-western sold at about 20, and purchased a great deal of it, which he disposed of at from six to ten times the price he paid for it. He did the same with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, buying it when it was less than 35. The enormous profits he reaped from these investments made him wealthy in spite of various serious losses which afterward followed. A man with large means—anything like \$100,000 or \$200,000 or more—can, by watching the Stock Exchange, pick up just such opportunities. Persons with smaller means can do the same thing, but on a very limited scale, for such pu-



MAP SHOWING THE ROUTES PURSUED BY STANLEY AND EMIN, THE PLACE OF MEETING, AND THE ROUTE BY WHICH THEY REACHED THE COAST.

most as well as a native. He has in a very short time adapted himself so wonderfully to the customs and habits of Oriental life that one would take him to be a born son of the Orient, if one were not soon convinced, during the conversation with him, that he is a most thoroughly and scientifically educated German scholar."

When I, in my Eastern travels, visited Cattaro, I had not the pleasure of making Dr. Schnitzler's acquaintance. While quarantine physician there it happened that the "Valide" (the first wife) of the Governor of Albania, Ismael Pasha, fell seriously sick, and when all the Oriental quack doctors had given her up, Dr. Schnitzler by a lucky chance was called by the Governor to the bed of his dying wife, who then was only a mere child. He saved her life, and thereafter the gratitude of Ismael Pasha toward him knew no bounds until the death of the Governor. When, a few years afterward, Ismael Pasha fell into disgrace, and his master, the mighty Padisha of Turkey, called him to account for his deeds before his throne in Constantinople, and sent him into exile to the interior of Asia Minor, Dr. Schnitzler thought that now his time had come to reciprocate all the favors received by his former protector, the Pasha. Accompanied by the "Valide" whose life he had saved, he went to Constantinople in order to seek an audience with the Sultan, to whom he intended to prove the innocence of the exiled Governor of Albania. Many weeks he tried again and again to come to the steps of Abdul Aziz's throne, who was then Emperor of Turkey. Others would have given up the fruitless task long ago, but Emin's stubborn energy, which showed itself so admirably a few years later, when he was surrounded in central Africa by the ferocious bands of the most cruel, rebellious Mahdi, only seemed to grow stronger and stronger. At last he came forth a victor. He succeeded in reaching the ears of the Sultan, and brought such overwhelming proof of the falsifications of the charges brought against Ismael by his antagonists, that Ismael was not only pardoned and recalled from exile, but also reinstated with high honors as Governor of Albania.

Dr. Schnitzler returned with Ismael Pasha as his most intimate friend, bound to each other by mutual gratitude, to Al-

an interest in the welfare of Emin, an insurmountable obstacle to his escape.

At first the whole civilized world, stunned by the fall of Khartoum, deplored deeply the brave sub-Governor of central Africa as lost. But when, a short time afterward, vague rumors emerged from time to time from that ill-fated region that, despite all hardships and dangers, Emin Pasha was not only alive but still holding his position as Governor and general, with a handful of true followers, against the ferocious attacks of the overwhelming numbers of his foes, the sympathy of all nations arose at once to the highest degree and clamored for the relief of our hero. Three Governments were the foremost interested in the rescue of Emin Pasha: Egypt, because he held an Egyptian province against her enemies; England, because she was the indirect cause of Gordon's mission to the Sudan, and therefore held herself honor-bound to do everything in her power to save Gordon's appointed sub-Governor; Germany, because the unfortunate sufferer, Emin Pasha, was one of her sons. Egypt was too weak to undertake anything for the rescue of her general. But England and Germany went to work and spared no pains nor money to start well-equipped relief expeditions to the interior of Africa. While in Germany a deplorable petty policy made the expedition a cause for a political issue, in consequence of which the starting of the same was not only unnecessarily delayed, but also finally resulted in a split-up and in sending out two different insufficient parties, the more practical and wiser Englishmen not only raised the necessary funds at once, but also called as leader of their undertaking the most powerful and best experienced, and therefore most able man, Henry M. Stanley, the greatest living African explorer. While Germany chose as a starting-point the East African coast of Zanzibar, Stanley preferred to penetrate to Emin's regions from the west, going up the Congo and the Aruwimi River as far as Yambuya. That he selected the most practicable way is plainly shown by the successful result. Wonderful to the greatest extent was his famous march to Emin, and astonishing it is to hear that he had already reached his destination, Wadelai,

* Bey is about equal to the rank of colonel, while Pasha means the rank of a general.

chases should not be made on a small margin, if "margin" at all. One great difficulty lies in the fact that one must familiarize himself thoroughly with the history and conduct of a stock before he undertakes to make up his mind whether it is cheap or dear. Watch the earnings and become acquainted with the management of a railroad, just as you would of any corporation or any business, if you want to invest your money in it and run your chances of making a gain or loss.

The scheme to reorganize the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé road is said to be an accomplished fact. If it is I pity those that were forced into it. Of all the gigantic combinations ever forced upon the unfortunate victims of a great corporation, this looks to me like one of the worst. I cannot understand how, with the enormous capitalization of the new corporation and the load it will have to bear from the very start, that it can ever expect to meet its obligations. The trick has been played of putting a large part of the bonds in the form of "income" bonds, which of course will only pay interest when it is earned, leaving the stock to shift for itself. This is a sly way of managing the thing, as it makes the income bond-holders no better than preferred stockholders. I do not look for any boom in Santa Fé securities until there is more business along its route, and that will not be until towns and villages have sprung up and the arid regions have been irrigated. It will take time. Meanwhile it will be an easy thing to work the securities up and down, to please those that are in charge. If I had any interest in the Santa Fé I should get out on the first boom that would give me a chance, and take hold of something else with better management and better prospects before it. Perhaps the managers of the consolidation will run against a snag before they have completed the deal. I hear a rumor that some dissatisfied bond-holders may fight the reorganization in the courts.

The short interest continues large, and if some of the bears are not caught before long, I shall be surprised. How sharply the market can turn was illustrated by the recent rise in Cottonseed Oil certificates of the old class, as well as by the rise in Chicago Gas, a rise that has only begun. I would not be surprised to see Chicago Gas back at its old figures, 55 or 60, before the bears get it down again.

The boom in iron continues. It is the most significant feature of trade next to the large demand for our export products and the heavy eastern shipments from the West. When these three features are found concurrent a boom has always followed. It may be delayed until the new year, but the boom is on the way.

Was there ever a more outrageous proceeding than that by which the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company was milked by its old management? The revelations in the suit brought by President Platt of this company against John P. Inman are simply startling. The proceedings charge that Mr. Inman and his associates, when they were in control of the Tennessee Company, made a little deal to purchase the Pratt Coal and Iron Company and sell it to the Tennessee concern and divide about \$4,000,000 profits on the transaction. Mr. Platt asks for an accounting of the money received, and Mr. Inman replies that he will submit the matter to arbitration. The whole transaction is a sample of the kind by which insiders in corporations suddenly make themselves enormously wealthy, while stockholders whistle for dividends.

The sensation of the past week in the stock market has been the effect on Sugar Trust of the opening of Spreckels's big sugar refinery in Philadelphia. I predict that Mr. Spreckels will be either a part of the Trust or in close relations with it before another year passes. He has an eye for the main chance. So has the Trust.

A rumor from a distance reports that a New York syndicate wants a controlling interest in the Baltimore and Ohio. Perhaps Jay Gould is the syndicate. Who knows?

The rise in Western Union last week was based on the declaration of an extra dividend of three-fourths per cent., making a quarterly dividend of two per cent. This puts the Western Union on a six-per-cent. basis, and should make it good for par unless insiders are unloading. I do not believe that Mr. Gould proposes to part with the Western Union. It is his pet, as it was for many years Commodore Vanderbilt's pet corporation. The man who owns it learns what is going on in every part of the country, and that is of enormous benefit to a stock manipulator like Jay Gould.

JASPER.

INSURANCE.—BEWARE OF FRAUDS—PAY IF YOU WANT SECURITY.

THE Superintendent of Insurance in this State, the Hon. Robert A. Maxwell, probably reads the "Hermit's" articles. At any rate, the fact that one of the most prominent old-line insurance companies of this city has been guilty of evading the law against granting rebates has attracted his attention, and he has issued a circular to life-insurance companies warning them against such evasions of the law. Some companies have been making rebates by pretending to appoint an applicant for a policy an agent and then declaring that they were permitted to give him an agent's commission. Others, like the big New York company to which I refer, have been in the habit of making the premium for the first and second years only a premium for a single year, thus really donating a year's premium to the policy-holder. This is the slimmest kind of a sham, and Superintendent Maxwell's order ought to put an end to it at once.

How wretchedly some of the assessment, or, rather, the benefit, insurance companies are managed, is shown by a revelation recently made in St. Louis. The president of George Washington Council No. 16, United States Benevolent Fraternity, was found guilty of insuring a dying man in his company. The medical examiner is also under indictment for complicity in the fraud. The dying man was insured for \$5,000, and when the medical examination was made he was personated by a healthy man whom the corpse after death was made to resemble by the use of a wig and a false mustache. An action against the company led to the exhumation of the body, when the wig and mustache fell off, revealing the fraud. I have warned my readers against being caught by the glittering show of cheap insurance, and especially the so-called benefit societies which are without standing at home or abroad. Better pay a little more if you want to be insured, and get what is good.

Several correspondents want my advice about insuring their lives. Like Mr. Punch, as counselor of people about to marry, I think the best advice in most cases is "Don't!" It stands to reason that, in the best company, a large part of the insurers will lose by their insurance; that is, they would have more money when they die if they invested their savings prudently and accumulated them than if they paid them in as premiums, for other people to invest what is left after their own salaries and commissions are taken out. The only way they can really profit by the process is to die sooner than the average man, and most of us do not want to profit in that way.

But of course any man may die any day, especially in these times of deadly electric lights and man-hole explosions in the streets of New York, and if you are not willing to take the risk of insuring your own life, it is sensible to ask impartial and intelligent advice as to getting it insured, and not to swallow the bait offered you by the first greedy agent, whose motive for seeking you out is quite as likely to be love for your money as love for yourself. Bear in mind a few points: Make up your mind first what you want. Do you want mere temporary protection, for a year or a few years, till you can get ahead of the world and can afford to insure yourself? Then a good, strong, well-managed assessment company is as useful to you as any insurance institution can be. Look out for the biggest of these and the fairest in its dealings and strike a bargain, and you will get the temporary protection you want as cheaply as it can be had anywhere, and can drop it when you no longer need it, without the loss of an "investment."

It is not necessary to go beyond this city to find an association of this kind which paid out more than a million and a half of dollars last year for losses and claims, and whose vast business compares in amount with the largest of the long-established old-liners. But if you want to combine with such protection the sure prospect of being able to keep it up as long as you live without paying any more than at first, and besides are willing, for the sake of safety, to have some of your money invested by other people at low rates, and to pay them for taking good care of it till you die, or for many years to come, look out for the best old-line company—the richer and bigger it is, of course, the better chance for you. After you have made up your mind as to the company you prefer, and have given its annual report, as made to the Superintendent of Insurance, a careful examination (if you have patience to go to this trouble), go ahead, in spite of figures that competing agents may furnish. Just trust the prestige of your company and the character of its managers, making sure that these are the very best; and then, while it is true that the sooner you die the more profitable your contract will be, it is also true that, however long you live, it will be kept by your company if it is kept by you.

Above all, be scrupulously honest in your application, and insist that the other side shall put no quirks or quibbles in the policy which may make it questionable hereafter. See that you have a right under it to die when and where it suits you, and that no mistake as to the symptoms which affected your great-grandmother's heart or nerves before her death will defeat the claim of your family. There is just this encouragement for people insuring themselves now, that the pressure of public opinion, through an independent press, promises to bring about important reforms in the management of all these companies, from which the insured are likely ere long to profit.

THE HERMIT.

OFFICIAL DESTRUCTION OF COIN—DIES IN THE PHILADELPHIA MINT.

EVER since the establishment of the United States Mint at Philadelphia, the law has required the Government officials in charge of that institution to render a strict account of all dies engraved, used, broken, or damaged, and a complete detailed list of every die in their possession at the end of every year. These dies are taken in boxes to the forges in the vaults beneath the mint, and there every one of them, from that which has coined the humble "copper" to that which created the aristocratic golden "eagle," must, according to instructions from the Treasury Department at Washington, be "utterly destroyed by use of force and sledge."

This process, which involves considerable time, as all the dies used, either at the Mint in San Francisco or Philadelphia, must be handled separately and all destroyed here, is watched closely by designated officials, the superintendent, chief coiner, assayer, and chief engraver.

The dies are of steel, circular in form, and about four or five inches in length. These are placed in the fire at the forges, and when at a white heat are taken out, placed upon the anvil, and then the beautifully engraved faces smashed into a dull, battered mass by a sledge-hammer.

In the early history of coining in this country it was the custom to plug the holes left by routing the old dates from the faces of the higher grade dies, and then re-engraving them with the date of the new year, but that custom is long since abolished.

To give those who are unacquainted with the facts some knowledge of the great amount of gold, specie, and minor coins turned out by the mints, the following list of dies destroyed on January 1st, 1889, for the year 1888, is appended, being furnished through the courtesy of Chief Coiner William S. Steel, who states that the amount destroyed this year is but a few dies in excess of that given below:

Gold—Double Eagles, 14; Half Eagles, 6; Quarter Eagles, 4; Eagles, 10; \$3 pieces, 4; Gold Dollars, 6. Total, 44.
Silver—Standard Dollars, 118; Half Dollars, 4; Quarter Dollars, 4; Dimes, 20. Total, 206.
Nickel—Five-cent pieces, 178; three-cent pieces, 15.
Copper—One-cent pieces, 308. Total minor coins, 501.
Grand Total, 751.

The silver three-cent piece and the copper two-cent piece were abolished by the law of 1873, and are not coined at the present time.

A RESOLUTION has been introduced in the Senate by Mr. Dolph, of Oregon, providing for the erection in Washington of a National memorial hall—a sort of American Westminster Abbey—in which might be collected from time to time statues and pictures of great soldiers and sailors and eminent public men.

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

THE Virginia Legislature favors Washington as the site for the World's Fair.

GREAT damage has been done in the Sacramento Valley, California, by heavy December rains and floods.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, in Brooklyn, has a membership of 1803, a loss of 729 since the beginning of the year.

THE New York Board of Education has decided to continue the teaching of French and German in the public schools.

THE Grand Army Posts of New York City have resolved to take up the work of completing the Grant monument fund.

Heavy snow-storms in central Germany during the second week of December caused a total suspension of railway traffic.

THE influenza epidemic is spreading in Paris and Berlin, and some alarm is felt as to the outcome. It has also reached Antwerp.

THE Mayor and four Police Commissioners of Lexington, Ky., were recently indicted by the Grand Jury for neglect of duty in not enforcing the liquor laws.

THERE is a probability that some measure will be passed by the present Congress to relieve the pressure of business in the United States Supreme Court.

THE Democratic millionaires are making a stiff fight for the United States Senatorship from Ohio. It is simply a question as to who carries the biggest purse.

MR. QUAY has introduced in the Senate a bill to reimburse citizens of Pennsylvania for losses by border raids during the war. It appropriates \$3,447,945.

A BILL, only nine lines long, providing for the absolute repeal of the tobacco tax, has been introduced in the House by Representative Brower, of North Carolina.

IT is said that the Hawaiian Government has engaged Dr. Lutz, an eminent authority on skin diseases, to make a study of leprosy, with the object of seeing if a cure can be effected.

THE new 8-inch gun made at the Watervliet Arsenal has stood the test satisfactorily. It is the first all-American steel gun produced. The maximum range was nearly nine miles.

SECRETARY BLAINE has sent instructions to the consul-general at Seoul, Corea, to insist that the King of that country shall carry out the contract made with American citizens who entered his service but were subsequently dismissed.

IT is said that a Japanese envoy will be sent to Europe to negotiate treaties with the maritime States on a liberal basis. The points proposed will be that all Japanese ports shall be opened; that the tariff shall be raised 12 per cent. ad valorem; that consular tribunals shall be established, and a Supreme Court so composed that the Europeans sitting upon it shall be in the majority.

MR. HALE has introduced in the Senate a bill for the protection of the forests of the public domain. All unsurveyed public lands of the United States, embracing natural forests which are less valuable for agricultural than for forest purposes, are to be withdrawn, and the President is authorized to employ the military force for the ejection of all persons encroaching upon timber-lands for illegal purposes.

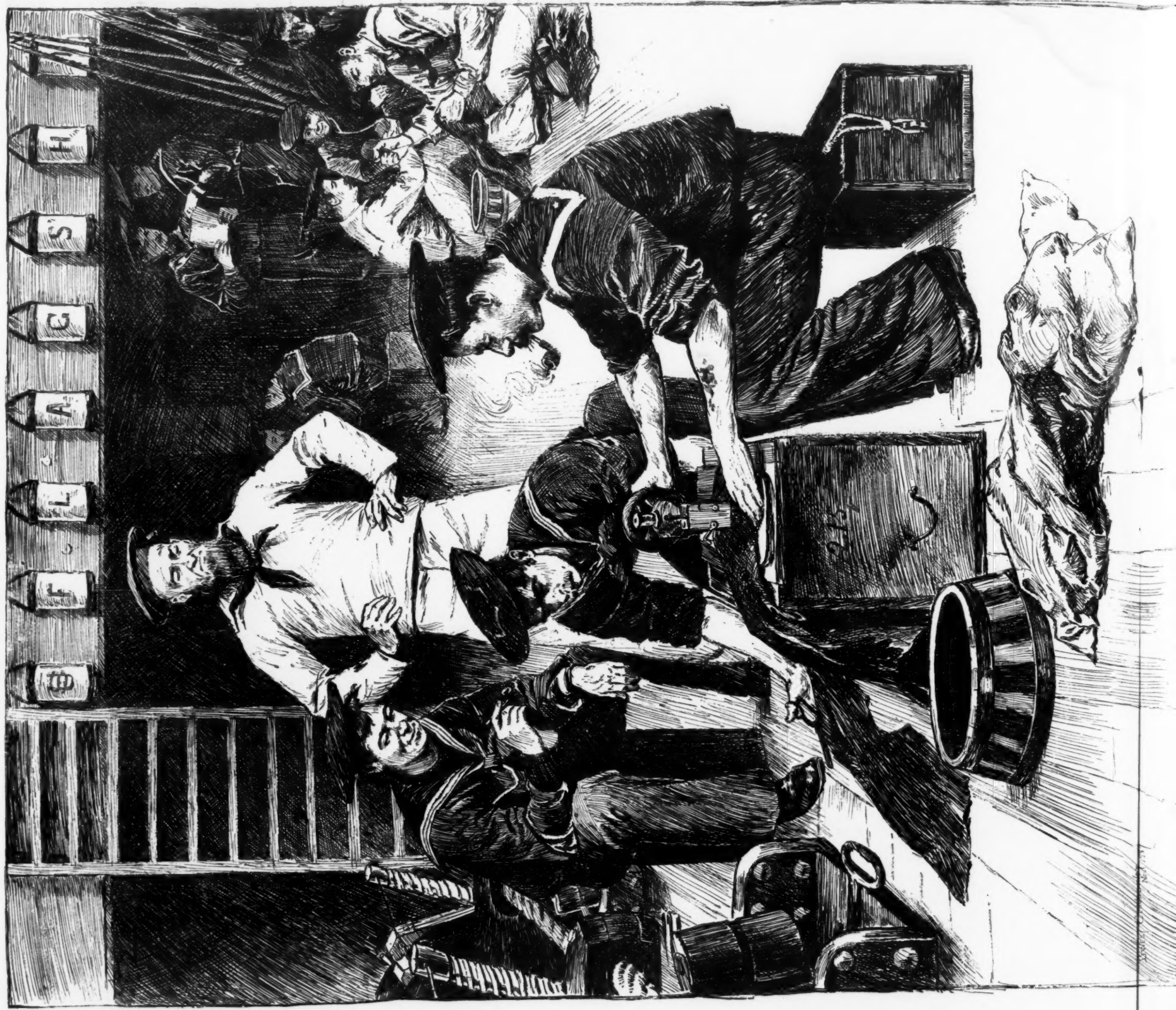
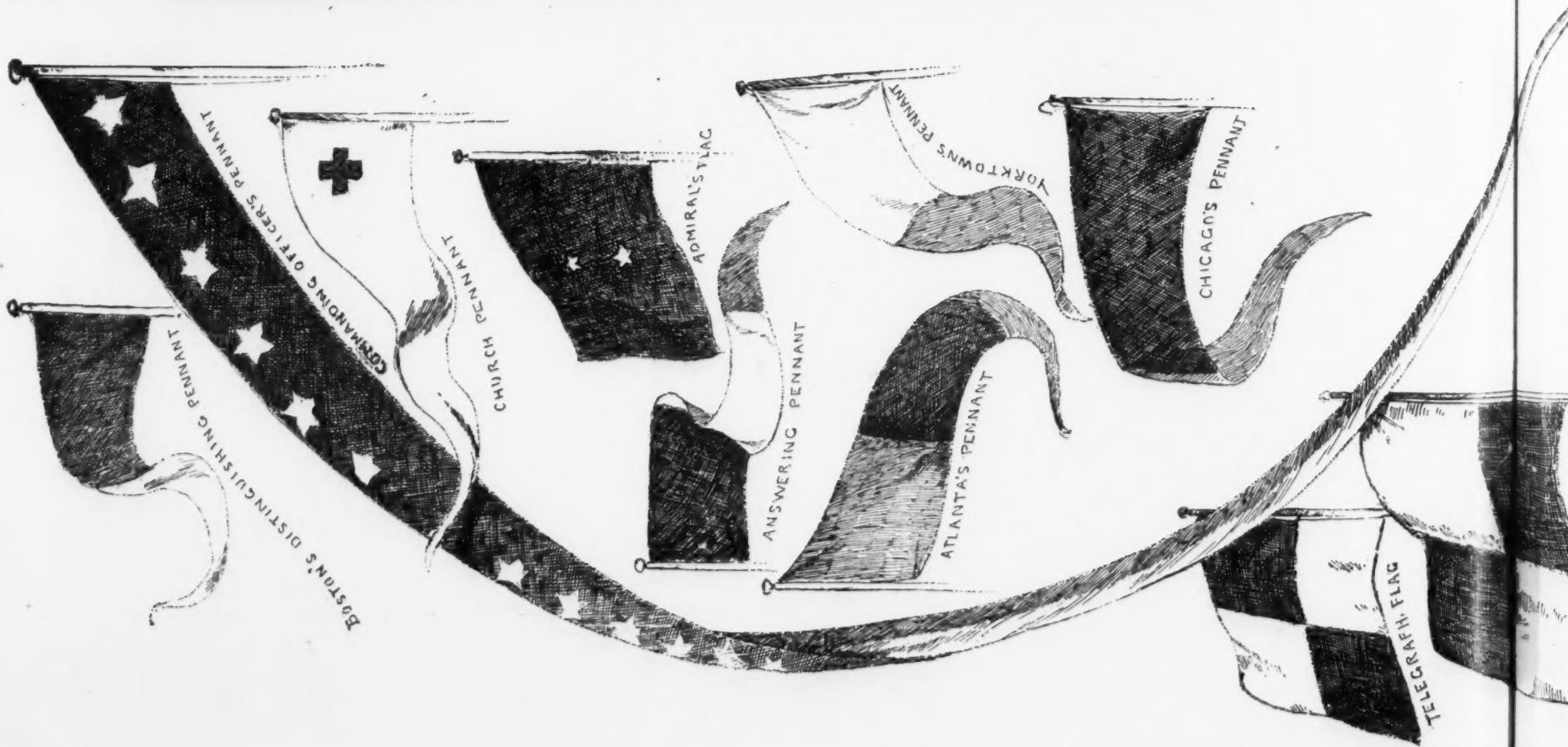
THE Federation of Labor has resolved to make a demand, on May 1st, next, for eight hours as a day's work for all the workmen connected with the organization. If their demand is not successful, the industries of the country will be paralyzed by a strike of huge proportions. This does not apply to any one or two branches of trade, but includes every department of labor. The movement is likely to be one of the most important ever initiated by the labor leaders.

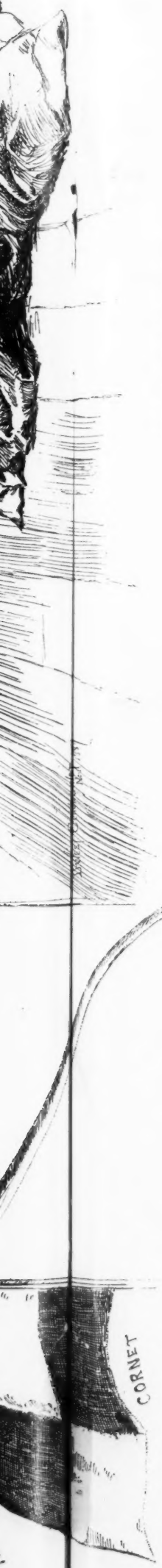
A RESOLUTION recently offered by Mr. Call in the United States Senate, proposing that negotiations should be opened looking to the establishment of a republic in Cuba, has caused great agitation in Spain. A Madrid journal says: "This is a mad idea. Even if a republic were established in Spain she would not consent to the separation of Cuba. Spain is resolved at all hazards to maintain the integrity of the national territory, and political divisions do not exist thereon."

THE Union League Club of New York has adopted resolutions strongly favoring high license, declaring that it is unwise and dangerous to the cause of temperance to accept any measure that does not come up to the fair intent of that policy, and recommending to the Republican members of the Legislature, at the ensuing session, to stand fast for the principle of high license, to the end that when a license law shall be carried the State may secure substantial benefit from such a measure.

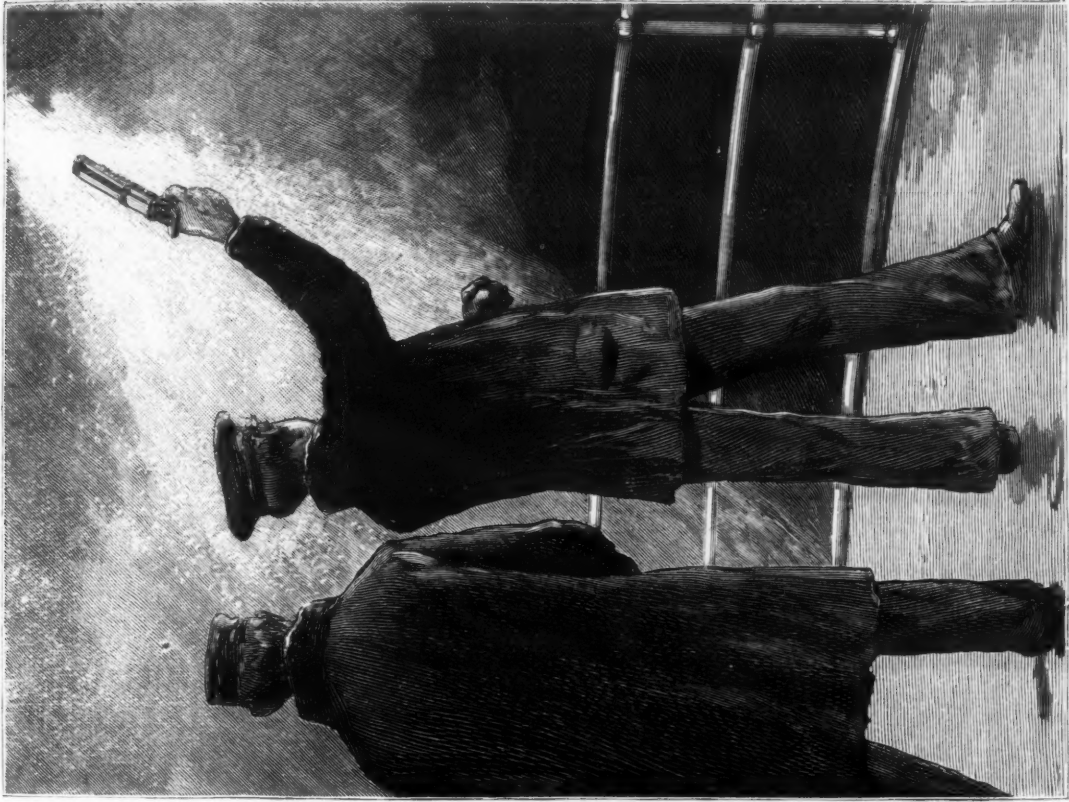
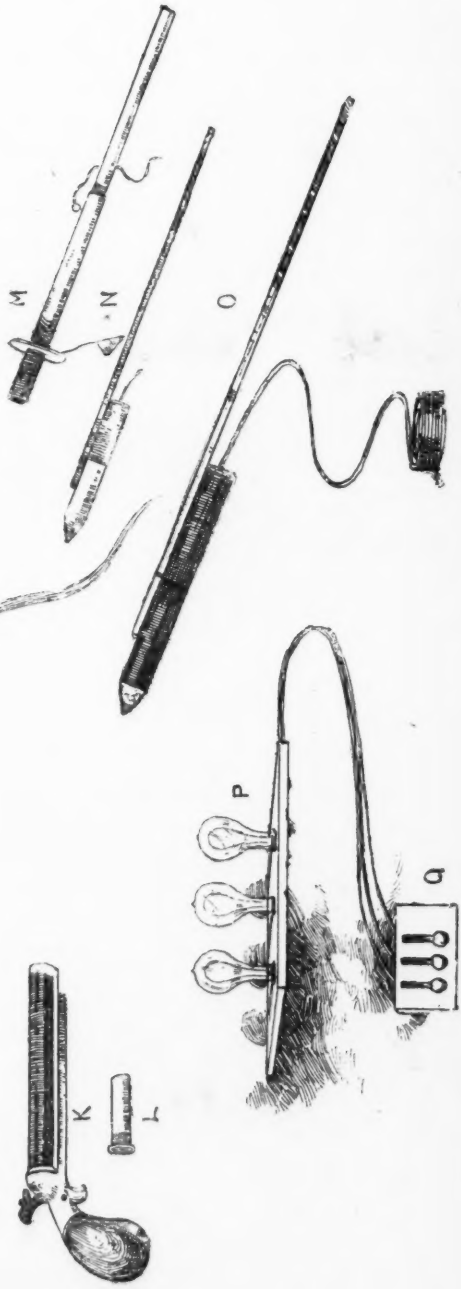
A "STANLEY SOCIETY" has been formed at Hoboken, N. J. The objects of the society are the study and consideration of all matters connected with African explorations and expeditions; also the accumulation of a fund to aid in suppressing the infamous slave traffic in that country. The society has been greatly encouraged in its commendable work by Cardinal Lavigerie, Sir William Mackinnon, and other persons of prominence. All those who desire to further the laudable objects of this society will be furnished with detailed information by the secretary, Mr. Ernest Zeltner, 35 Washington Street, Hoboken, N. J.

MEASURES looking to the encouragement of negro emigration from the United States are becoming popular with the Southern Senators. Senator Gibson, of Louisiana, has introduced a resolution directing the Committee on Foreign Relations to examine the question, and report by bill, if practicable, how far such emigration is possible, and Mr. Butler, of South Carolina, has already proposed an act making definite provisions on the subject. His bill provides that the head of any family who may certify to a United States Commissioner that he desires to emigrate to a foreign country and is too poor to pay the expense of transportation, shall be aided by the Government to the amount of his actual expenses by the cheapest route, and for this purpose appropriate the sum of \$5,000,000. It is quite safe to say that the negro problem will never be solved by any such petty expedients as these.

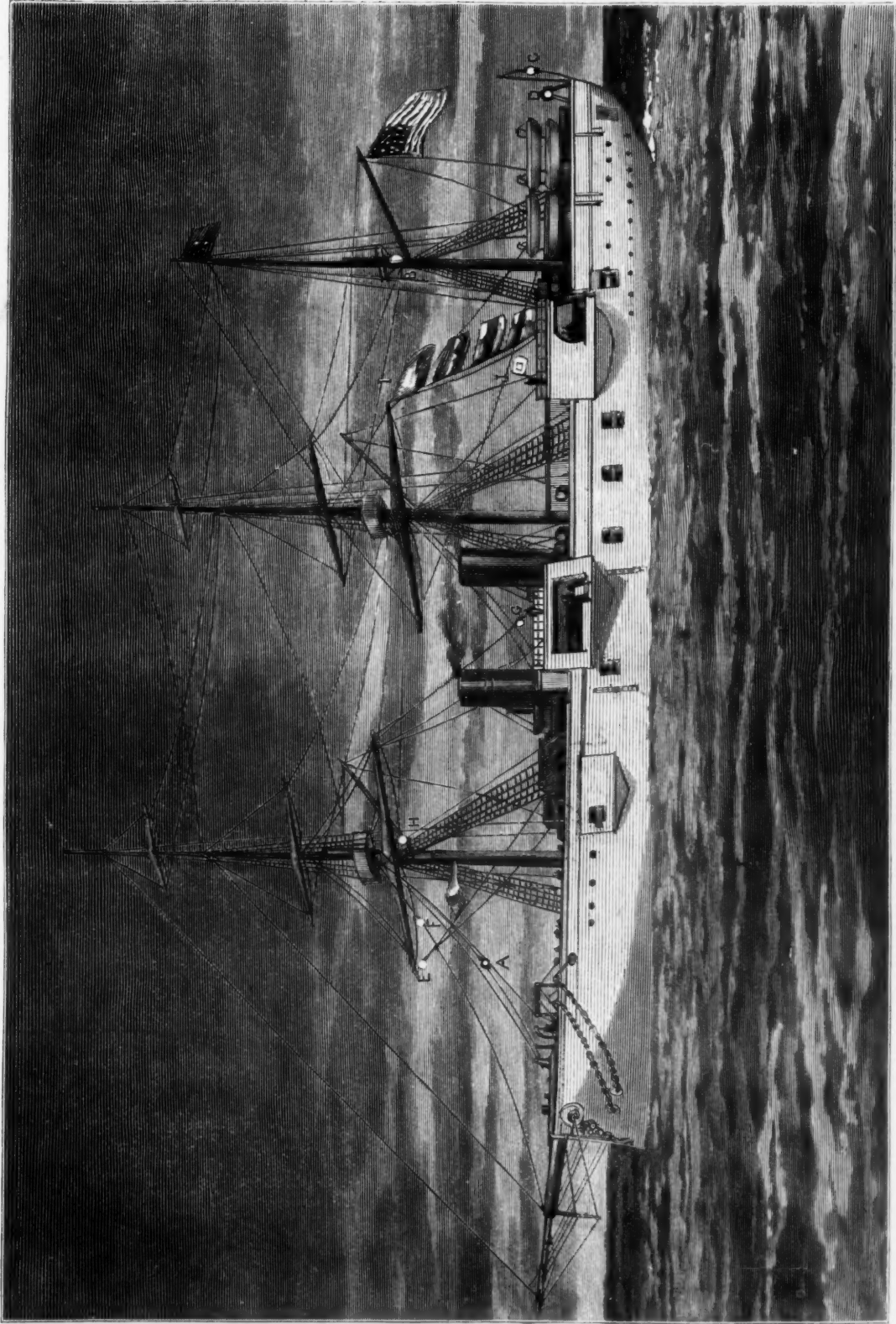




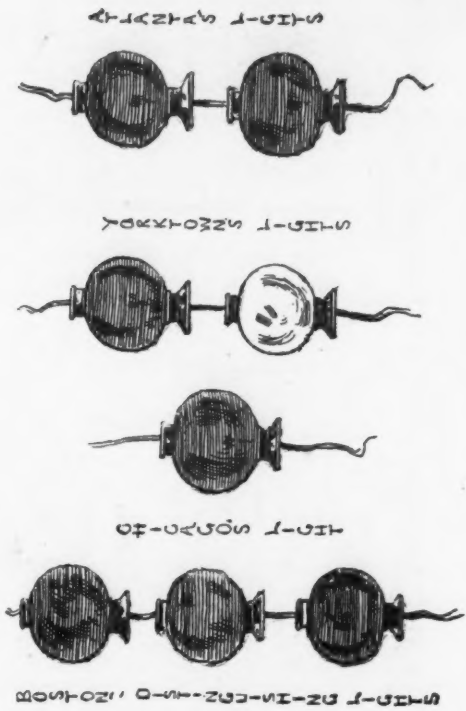
THE SEAMSTRESS OF THE CREW.



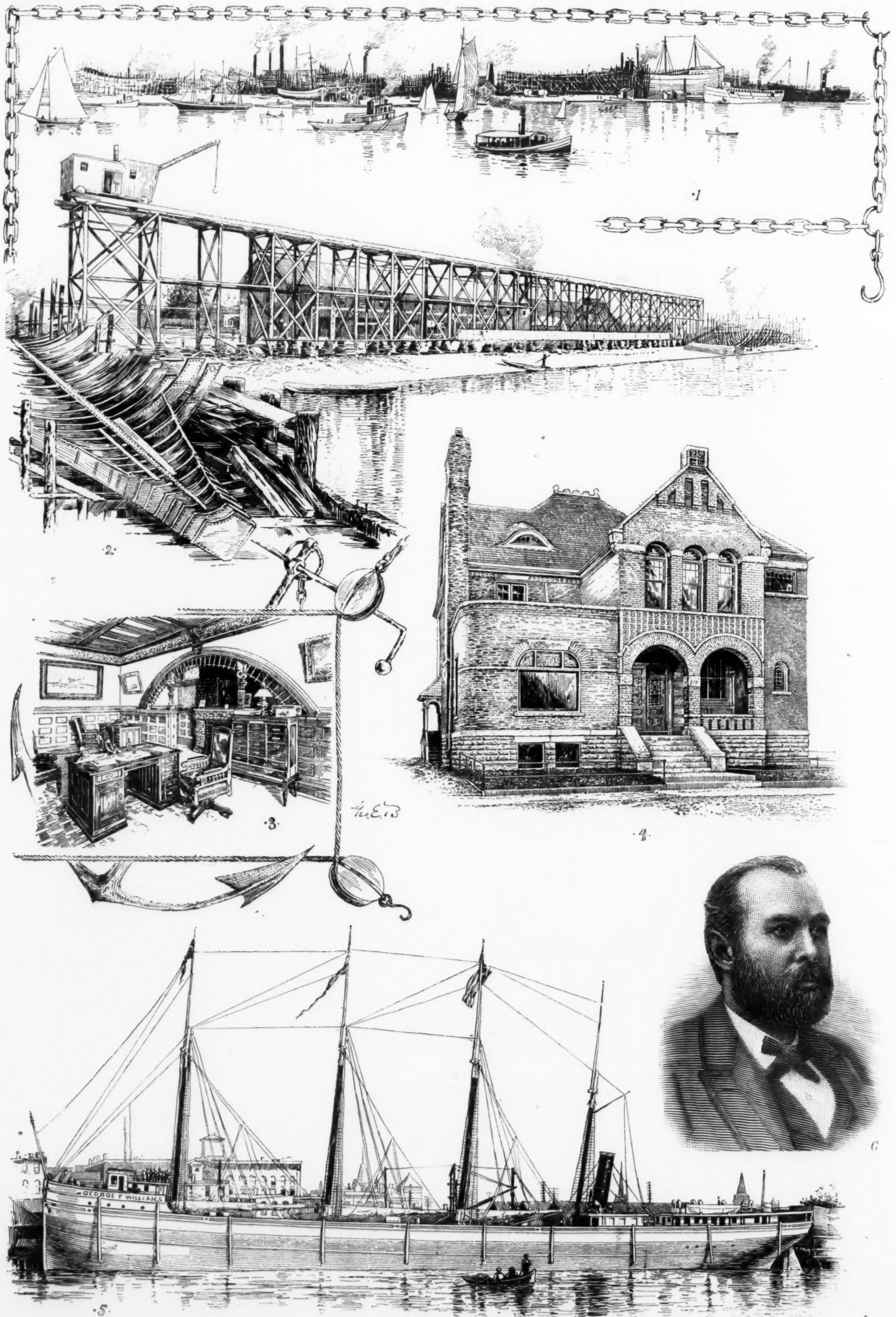
NIGHT SIGNAL BY ROCKET.



"CHICAGO," WITH ALL SIGNALS SET.



WITH THE UNITED STATES SQUADRON OF EVOLUTION.—THE METHOD OF SIGNALING EMPLOYED BY THE VESSELS OF THE FLEET.
FROM SKETCHES BY THE SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE OF "FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER."—[SEE PAGE 367.]



1. THE WOOD SHIP-YARD. 2. THE STEEL SHIP-BUILDING PLANT. 3. MR. WHEELER'S PRIVATE OFFICE. 4. OFFICE BUILDING. 5. THE STEAMER "GEORGE F. WILLIAMS." 6. HON. F. W. WHEELER.

SHIP-BUILDING ON THE GREAT LAKES.—THE LARGEST PRIVATE SHIP-BUILDING PLANT IN THE WORLD—THE YARDS OF
HON. F. W. WHEELER & CO., WEST BAY CITY, MICH.—PHOTOS BY G. F. STERLING, OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHER M. C. R. R.

SHIP-BUILDING ON THE GREAT LAKES.

A PRACTICAL SHIP-BUILDER ON THE FLOOR OF CONGRESS.

ON page 374 is illustrated the immense ship-building plant of F. W. Wheeler & Co., of West Bay City, Mich., of which the Hon. Frank W. Wheeler, Representative in Congress from the Bay City district is president and manager. This is the largest wooden-ship building plant in the world, and one of the great enterprises of the United States. For the past three years it has turned out from ten to twelve of the largest wooden ships afloat, and now has on the "stocks," in different stages of completion, six big wooden steam and sail vessels; a few months ago there were twelve, as shown in the view—which, however, fails to show over 300 feet of the yard front. One of the interesting sights of this section of the yard is the gigantic saw and planing mill, which takes the great sticks of ship-timber, no matter how long or how big, and saws them into any desired size, and dresses them smooth and true, ready for the equally big joiner-shop adjoining.

This department in its equipment places the yard in the lead of all others on the lakes. The illustration at the foot of the page is that of the big steamship *George F. Williams*, and is named in honor of Mr. Williams, the superintendent of the yard. The engraving above this only partially portrays the steel-ship building plant just completed and put in operation with all the most modern and improved machinery. The most striking feature of this branch is the elevated traveling crane, running the whole length of the yard, with a cantilever arm extending over the ships under construction. This takes the great steel ribs and plates from the shop and places them in position anywhere on board or in the yard, without the usual lugging and tugging. This again places Mr. Wheeler far in advance of any other shipyard, outside of the Government yards, in the world, and shows his wonderful sagacity as a leader in adapting labor-saving appliances in this work, and in departures from the way the forefathers did it. In the steel branch of the yard they now have a magnificent steel side-wheel passenger boat on the stocks for Graham & Morton, of Benton Harbor, Mich., which will run next season in the passenger traffic between there and Chicago. She will be fitted and furnished in the most elaborate manner known to the ship-carpenter.

BUILDING OCEAN-GOING SHIPS.

Messrs. Wheeler & Co. also have the plans on their desk and the material ready for two 3,000-ton steel freight ships for the lake trade, and a 3,000-ton steam collier which, when completed, will be taken to Buffalo, and cut in two and taken through the canals, where she will be put together and sail for New York to go in the ocean coasting trade. This marks a new feature in ship-building on the lakes, and also proves how far-reaching Mr. Wheeler is in his business enterprises.

A PROMINENT CONGRESSMAN.

In 1888 Mr. Wheeler was elected to Congress from the Tenth Michigan District, defeating Hon. S. O. Fisher by one hundred and fifteen majority, a great triumph when it is considered that Mr. Fisher had carried the district in 1886 by two thousand two hundred majority. Mr. Wheeler was reluctant to accept the nomination tendered him, but, having consented, he went into the fight to win, making one of the most brilliant campaigns ever known in a Michigan Congressional district. A practical ship-builder, familiar with every detail of marine architecture, and the only man possessed of that knowledge in the present Congress, he would be invaluable at the head of the Committee on Naval Affairs. The new, magnificent, and costly navy now being built by this Government will necessitate the spending of many millions of dollars by this Congress, and under the supervision of practical, successful ship-builders like Mr. Wheeler, it would surely be wisely appropriated and expended. The Administration appreciates the great public services Mr. Wheeler can render in naval affairs, and it comes from the highest political circles that had Mr. Wheeler come from a district absolutely sure to elect a Republican in his place, he would have been successfully pressed for the Cabinet as Secretary of the Navy. In this Congress, by reason of recent events at Apia and the need of numbers of great war-ships, naval affairs will be very prominent, and whatever Mr. Wheeler shall have to say on the floor of the House of Representatives will be listened to with the greatest interest.

THE CITY OF ROCKFORD, ILL.

THE city of Rockford is situated in the famed valley of the broad-flowing and beautiful Rock River, in Winnebago County, Illinois, just about midway between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi, and ninety miles west from Chicago. This "forest city" lies in a most picturesque and fertile valley, and is surrounded on every side by well-tilled farms and the homes of a prosperous agricultural people. It is the natural manufacturing centre for northern Illinois, southern Wisconsin, and eastern Iowa, and bears the same relation to these three great States that Lowell does to New England. The railroad facilities of this city are unexcelled, it being located on four great trunk systems—the North-western, the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, and the Illinois Central.

Rockford is in no sense of the word lacking in churches, all of the leading denominations having expensive and handsome structures. Excellent hospitals are in operation, and a public library has an extensive collection of valuable works. Rockford has a fine system of electric lighting, both public and private, an electric street railway, well-paved streets, excellent drainage, and forty miles of mains through which an ample supply of the best and purest artesian water is distributed to all parts of the city. The municipal affairs are under the able guidance of Hon. John H. Sherratt, Mayor.

The *Star*, morning, and the *Gazette and Register*, evening, are wide-awake and enterprising daily papers.

No better place for a home can be found anywhere than in Rockford. The streets are broad and lined with magnificent shade-trees and well-kept lawns, in which are situated beautiful homes. The people are cordial and friendly, and the religious, educational, and social institutions are unsurpassed. Seekers after homes or business locations will do well to correspond with

Hon. E. W. Blaisdell, President, or L. A. Weyburn, Esq., Secretary, of the Business Men's Association.

THE ROCKFORD FEMALE SEMINARY.

This institution, which is justly celebrated over the whole West, was chartered in 1847, and has sent forth from its halls, during the forty-two years of its existence, over 5,000 young ladies. The seminary has been handsomely dowered by the liberality of the citizens of Rockford and by the friends of education elsewhere, and is now in the midst of its usefulness, with a reputation second only to that of Vassar. The annual attendance is about 200. The buildings are large and commodious, and stand in the midst of a delightful retreat, surrounded by a native grove, and overlooking the river with its sylvan banks and islands.

ROCKFORD BUSINESS COLLEGE.

In keeping with the characteristic push and energy of this manufacturing centre of the West, the Rockford Business College is engaged in preparing young people for business. The graduates of this flourishing institution are found in every bank, and nearly every business house in the city, as well as in many other cities of the North-west. Their business and shorthand courses are not excelled by any like institution in the country. Messrs. Winans and Johnson are the proprietors.

THE ILLINOIS ART SCHOOL.

offers special advantages to young persons who have artistic ability which they wish to turn quickly to account in earning a living. It makes a specialty of teaching the use of the air brush in photo copying and enlarging, and the record of the financial success of its pupils, many of them young women, proves that it gives what it offers to give—a practical means of earning a living. The school merits the patronage of young persons of artistic tastes and capacity.

Rockford has 130 mills and factories, of which the leading ones are deserving of special mention.

S. B. WILKINS CO.

A marked peculiarity of Rockford manufacturing is the hosiery industry as conducted by the S. B. Wilkins Co., specially arranged to furnish employment to intelligent, capable girls and women, of whom a pleasant family of some 270 are kept employed, there being in addition only boys and men enough to do such portions of the work as they can do best, in converting raw wool and cotton into the superior grades of woollen, worsted, and cotton hosiery here produced in very large quantities.

Another singularity of this business consists in the fact that, discarding the services of jobbers and wholesalers entirely, this company sell their goods directly to the retail merchants of the West and North-west through the agency of their own traveling men. Much of their very intricate and peculiarly rapid machinery is manufactured in their own finely equipped machine-shop by a force of exceedingly competent machinists kept employed for that purpose; and an inspection of the company's productions appears to show that they understand what is needed to properly clothe the feet of the boys and girls and mothers and fathers of the great West.

Hon. S. B. Wilkins is President; John W. Hart, Secretary and Treasurer; and their sons, George L. Wilkins and George S. Hart, are their efficient helpers in the management and superintendence.

THE ROCKFORD WATCH COMPANY.

deservedly stands at the head of the many industries of this rapidly growing city. Though starting modestly, its growth has been so steady and constant that it seems destined to distance all rivals and eventually become the greatest watch-making institution in the Union. The company was organized in 1872, and for a while did business in a small building. The projectors began operations with a well-defined purpose, and stuck to their text though their field appeared uninviting. They believed that certain radically new methods and machinery were necessary, and at once began the task of formulating and constructing them. In fact, from the very beginning they worked from and absolutely within their own resources, and to-day have the satisfaction of knowing that their plans and methods have been crowned with signal success. As the result of the most serious scientific study and the expenditure of a vast amount of money, they placed upon the market that celebrated watch known the world over as the "Quick Train" movement. It soon became a favorite with railroad men, as it kept absolutely perfect time. Constructed on the principle that intricate machinery adjusted to moving steadily and rapidly cannot naturally be subject to shocks and jars necessarily incident to machinery moving slowly, it soon claimed public attention, and gradually, but none the less surely, became the ideal time-piece of that large constituency who require perfect reliability in time. It may also be said that from the outset the institution aimed at the construction of a high-grade movement, and never for a moment sought ephemeral popularity by turning out a cheap grade, even though it might become an easy-selling instrument. It is the history of all reforms that the true will in the end be separated from the false, even as the pure gold is sought from the dross. And so it was not strange that the Rockford watch promised to become the standard time-keeper. If this is doubted, the evidence is found in the fact that the sales of the company this year are almost incalculably larger than at any time in its history, and though the force of operatives has recently been doubled, it has been found absolutely impossible to keep up with the daily increasing orders, and an enlargement of the buildings and considerable augmentation of the working force have already been decided upon.

As we have said, the institution was organized in 1872, and began business in a part of Rockford known as the "Water Power." The first two years were consumed in constructing the costly and wonderful machinery. The projectors were far-seeing capitalists, and at once foresaw that in stepping from the beaten path they had found the highway to assured and pronounced success. Realizing this, the present site was purchased in 1874, and the mammoth and elegant building constructed. Later, two additions were added, and next spring another large wing will be erected, which will be ornamented with a massive tower eighty feet in altitude. This will be the most imposing construction in the city—noted for fine public buildings—and is a monument to the enterprise, sagacity, changeless pluck, and business skill of the founders of the institution. Its success is undoubtedly due

to the fact that they deal directly with the retailer, and have never sought an alliance with the jobber. Fourteen experienced men are kept on the road, who traverse the entire country from Maine to California, the Canadas and Mexico. The entire attention of the skilled force of artisans is now directed to the new watch known as the "Model of 1888." That it is destined to supersede all others is seen in the fact that the company find it beyond their power to supply the rapidly accumulating orders.

This justly celebrated company originally organized with a capital stock of \$150,000. The first officers were Levi Rhoades, President; H. W. Price, Vice-president; and Hosmer P. Holland, Secretary and Treasurer. In 1880 Mr. Price was elected President and J. P. Drake, Treasurer, and H. P. Holland continued Secretary until the spring of 1888, when he was succeeded by George E. Knight, one of the brightest business men and financiers of the North-west, who is also the treasurer, and to whose skill, ability, and tireless exertions the renewed evidence of rich and positive success is mainly due. Mr. Price is the representative capitalist of the city; a man of indomitable will, of sterling executive ability, and true Western pluck. He is also largely interested in other stupendous enterprises, and though in the prime of life is one of the marked men of the mighty West.

THE ROCKFORD WATCH CASE COMPANY,

Mr. James S. Ticknor, Manager, manufacture all kinds of gold and silver cases, and change both gold and silver hunting cases to open-face, key-wind to stem-wind, and make over old gold and silver cases so that they are as attractive and salable as new.

THE NELSON KNITTING COMPANY.

employ 400 workmen, and turn out 3,500 dozen pairs of socks per day.

THE ROCKFORD SILVER PLATE COMPANY,

under the management of Mr. George B. Kelley, turns out a great variety of fine electro gold and silver plated ware, table cutlery, spoons, forks, and a general line of similar goods, which enjoy the reputation of being the best made in the United States. The demand for the products of this factory is rapidly increasing, which attests to their popularity. The works are very extensive and equipped with the most approved machinery.

TRAHERN PUMP COMPANY.

This concern has the largest plant in the West devoted to pump-making, and its products rank first in the market in quality and effectiveness. They manufacture over 150 different styles of pumps, of which windmill pumps are a specialty.

The goods are sold largely through jobbers, and they have branch houses at St. Paul, Minn., St. Louis and Kansas City, Mo., Pittsburg, Pa., and other cities.

Mr. O. P. Trahern is president of the company.

H. H. PALMER CHURN COMPANY.

Henry H. Palmer, the head of the Palmer Churn Company, has given the "Boss" churn a wide reputation, and its excellent points have won it rapid sales. This firm employ a large force of workmen, and turn out 45,000 churns a year. They also manufacture the "Acme" washer, which is rapidly becoming a favorite with the ladies. It is the cheapest, most convenient, effective, and easiest working machine in the world for household or laundry use.

FAY LEWIS & BROTHER,

wholesale and retailer dealers in everything pertaining to Tobacco, are enterprising hustlers for trade. From a modest beginning in 1875 they have built up a business amounting to \$100,000 per year.

MR. E. M. REVELLE, REAL ESTATE,

does a general commission business, buying and selling real estate, placing first-mortgage loans, making investments for non-residents, and placing loans in large or small amounts that are absolutely safe.

Rockford is well supplied with good hotels. The Holland, Mr. Irv. Leonard, proprietor, takes the lead and is first-class in every respect.

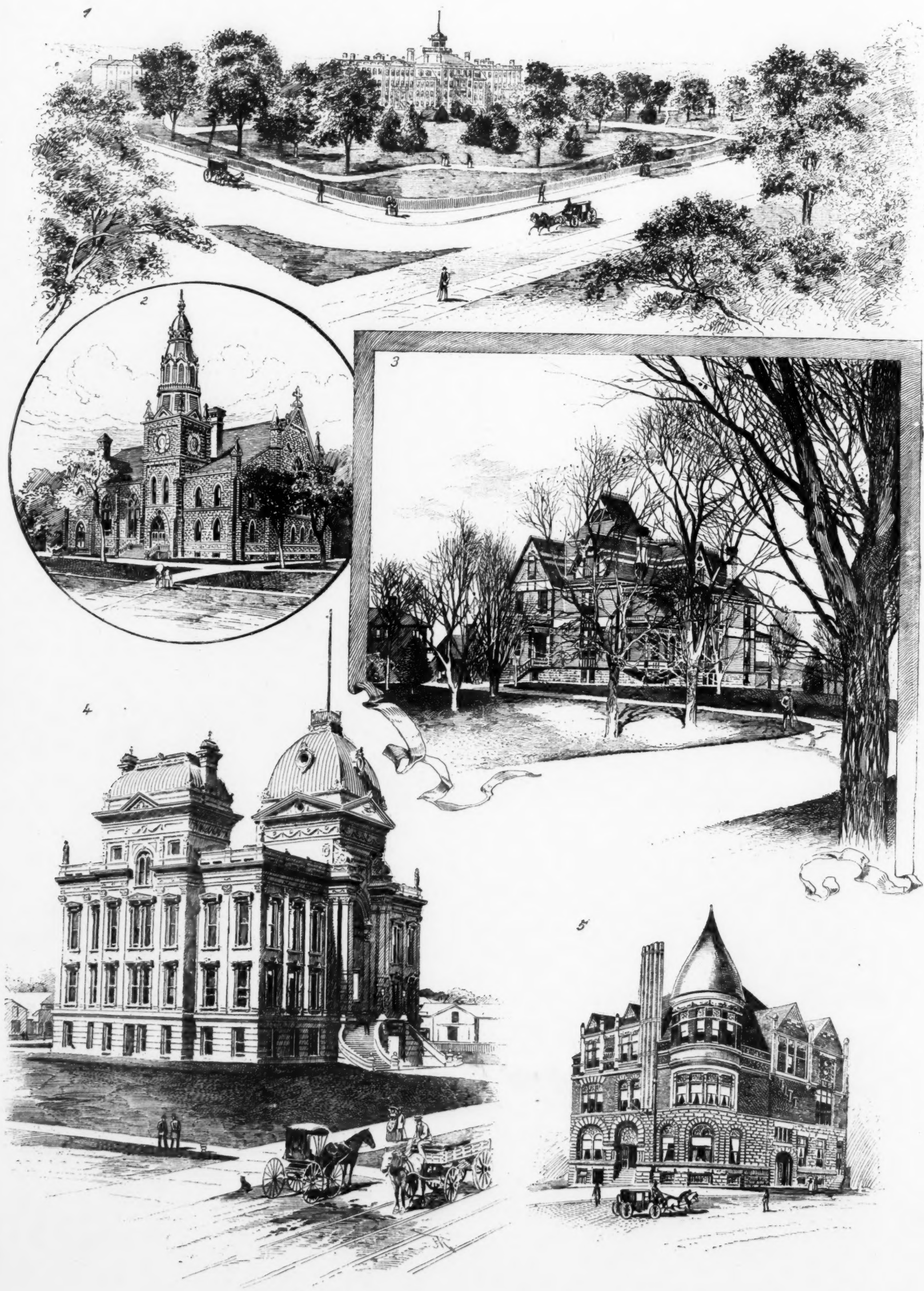
S. M. ST. CLAIR.

THE FAIR OF THE AMERICAN HORSE SHOW ASSOCIATION AT CHICAGO.

THE national character of this fair was so pronounced that we give much more than the usual space to its illustration and description. Its great success was a surprise. It drew its projectors before it as a conquering army, filling the great Exposition building in every nook and cranny with its 1,400 horses, which represented the best of all nations' productions, and included some of the most notable studs of this country. As the responses came to the invitations sent out by Secretary Lewis (to whom as the master-spirit the phenomenal success is largely due) from the noted breeders and the owners of great stock-farms, calling for stalls, its magnitude was to the management well known before the curtain was drawn and the doors opened to the public on October 30th. It took a day or two for the public to become aroused, but the first Saturday night witnessed the massing of 25,000 people in the great amphitheatre which had been constructed in the centre of the building, and for the days and nights which followed to the closing night, November 9th, each afternoon and evening was but a repetition of the great gatherings to witness the exhibition of the studs from the farms of W. L. Ellwood, M. W. Danham, Galbraith Bros., Dillon Bros., Olthaus Bros., C. J. Hamlen, S. A. Broome & Co., and a score of others, or to applaud the *entrée* of tally-ho's, or the four-in-hands, or the tandems of Chicago's wealthy men, or to admire the strings of truck horses as they proudly and majestically moved around the arena, the very embodiment of power and strength. Equestrianism was also a happy feature.

Each evening had its varied programme, generally closing with hurdle-jumping. On one evening the successful attempt was made to break the record on high jumping, and 6.10½ stands as the result, 1½ inches above any previous record.

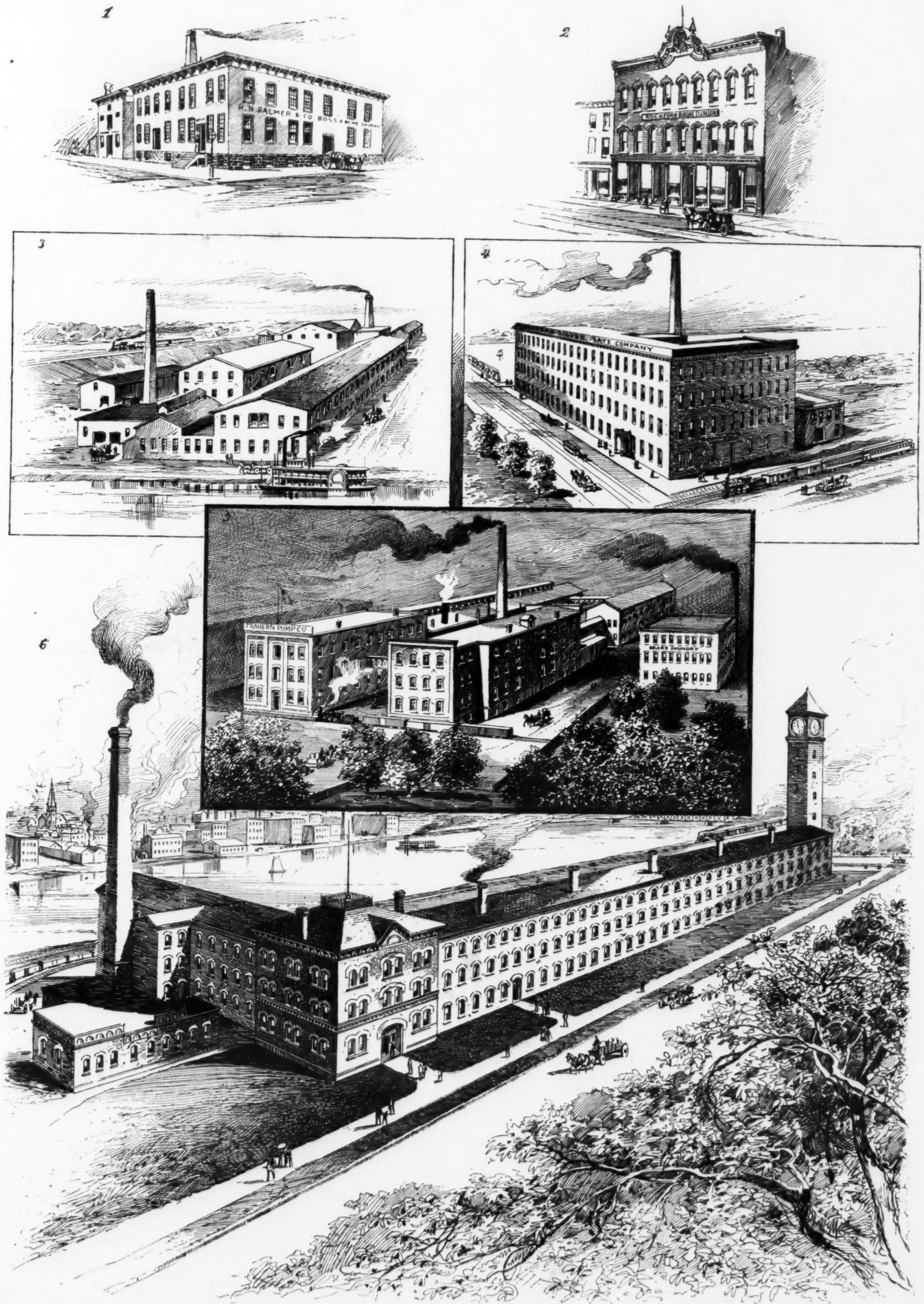
Looking backward, it may be said that never before has there been massed together such a display of horse-flesh. A conservative, noted horseman, who has attended most of the great fairs of Europe and the successful fairs of our own country, said: "I do not think there has ever been such a fair held." The society gave prizes to nearly two hundred classes. Should the World's Fair be held in 1892 in Chicago, it will be safe to say that, under



1. ROCKFORD FEMALE SEMINARY. 2. COURT STREET M. E. CHURCH. 3. RESIDENCE OF H. W. PRICE. 4. COURT-HOUSE. 5. YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION BUILDING.

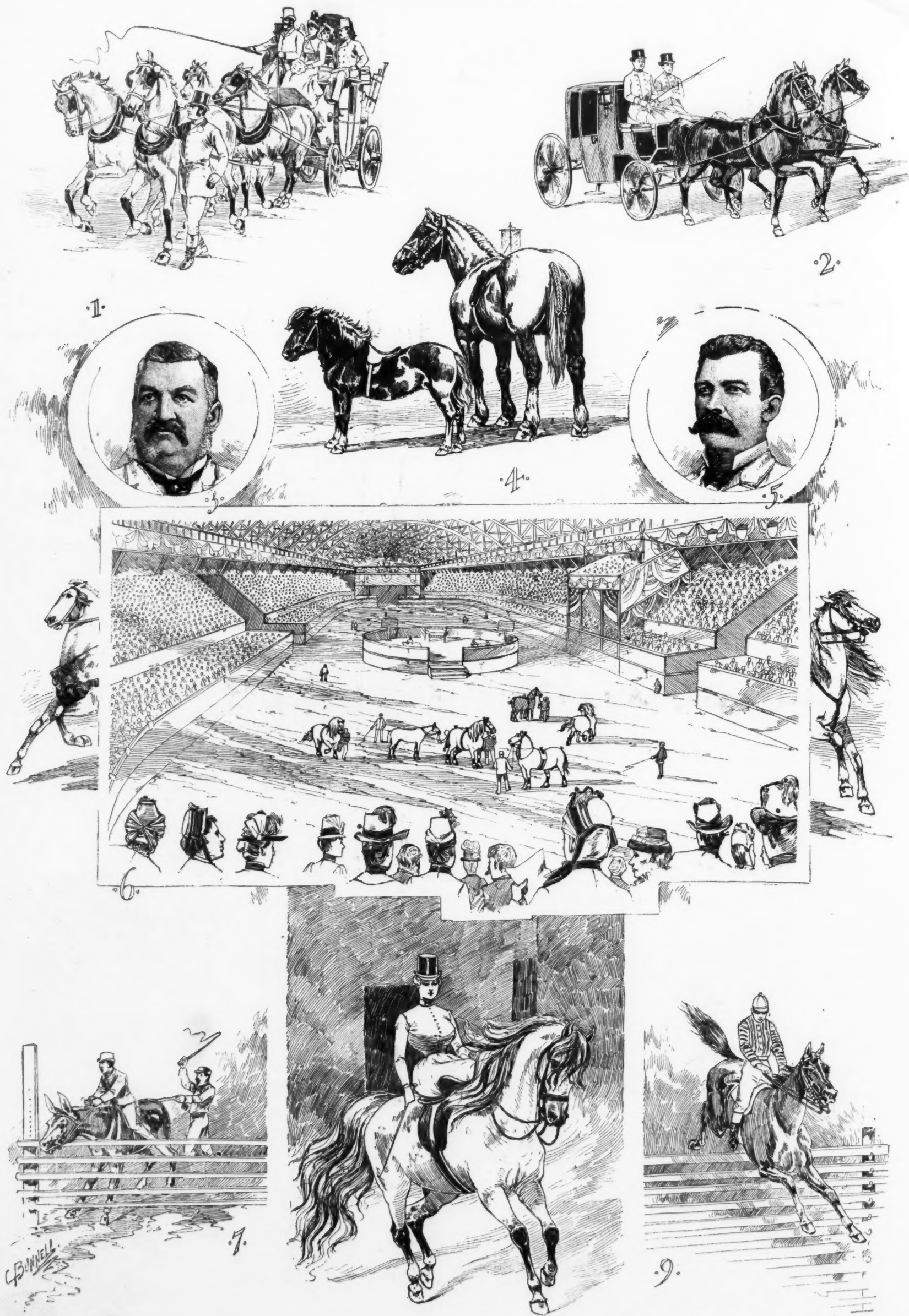
ROCKFORD, "THE FOREST CITY" OF ILLINOIS.—ITS SCHOOLS, CHURCHES, AND HOMES—SOME OF ITS PUBLIC BUILDINGS ILLUSTRATED.

PHOTOS BY MEDLAR & ST. CLAIR.—[SEE PAGE 375.]



1. H. H. PALMER & CO., CHURN FACTORY. 2. ROCKFORD BUSINESS COLLEGE. 3. ESTABLISHMENT OF E. B. WILKINS & CO. 4. ROCKFORD SILVER PLATE CO. 5. WORKS OF TRAHERN PUMP CO.
6. WORKS OF THE ROCKFORD WATCH CO.

ILLINOIS.—THE NOTABLE INDUSTRIES OF THE CITY OF ROCKFORD.
FROM PHOTOS AND SKETCHES.



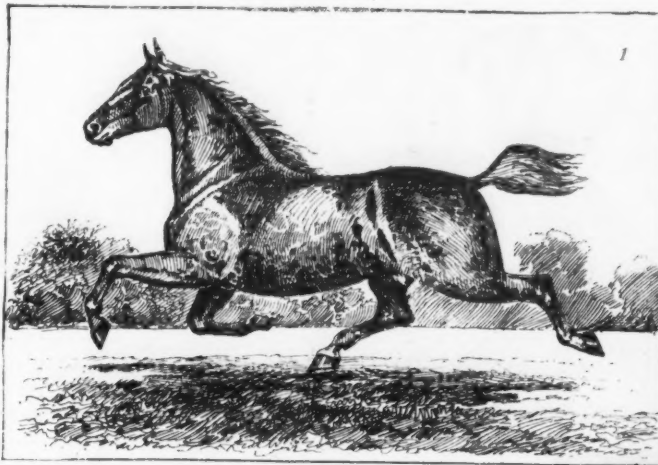
1. TALLY-HO OF POTTER PALMER. 2. CARRIAGE OF SAMUEL ALLERTON. 3. C. R. CUMMINGS, PRESIDENT. 4. CONTRASTS. 5. E. C. LEWIS, SECRETARY. 6. THE AMPHITHEATRE. 7. THE JUMPING MULE. 8. A COMPETITOR FOR THE LADY EQUESTRIAN PRIZE. 9. CHAMPION HIGH JUMPER.

ILLINOIS.—THE RECENT FAIR OF THE AMERICAN HORSE SHOW ASSOCIATION OF CHICAGO IN THE EXPOSITION BUILDING—SOME OF THE FEATURES OF THE GREAT EXHIBITION.—FROM SKETCHES BY W. E. CHAPIN.—[SEE PAGE 375.]

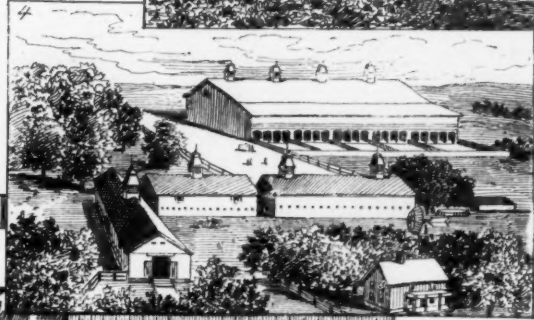
the auspices of the American Horse Show Association, there will be an exhibit that will show the hundreds of thousands of visitors from home and abroad that America is fast approaching, if not already occupying, the foremost place in point of excellence in her herds of horses.

A GLIMPSE OF ELLWOOD GREEN, DE KALB, ILL.
THE LARGEST IMPORTING AND BREEDING ESTABLISHMENT IN THE WORLD, DEVOTED EXCLUSIVELY TO PERCHERON AND FRENCH COACH HORSES.

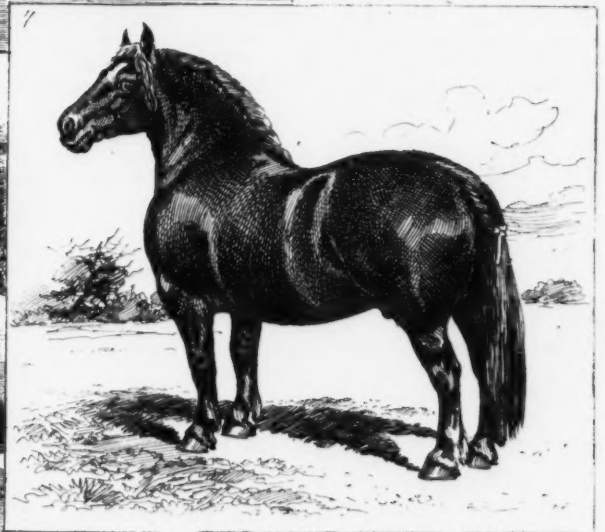
It must have been a pleasure to be among the competitors for the prizes awarded by the American Horse Show Association. As



great sisterhood of States, and is to the breeding interests of America what La Perche is to France. Upon the six farms into which this is divided have been erected thirty commodious barns (a fine cut of which will be sent on application to the home office), constructed upon the most approved plans, affording accommodations in light, airy, box-stalls, sixteen feet square, for 1,000 head of horses. Several of these barns are in mammoth proportions, being 125x200 feet, two and three stories high, with two decks for horses. All are

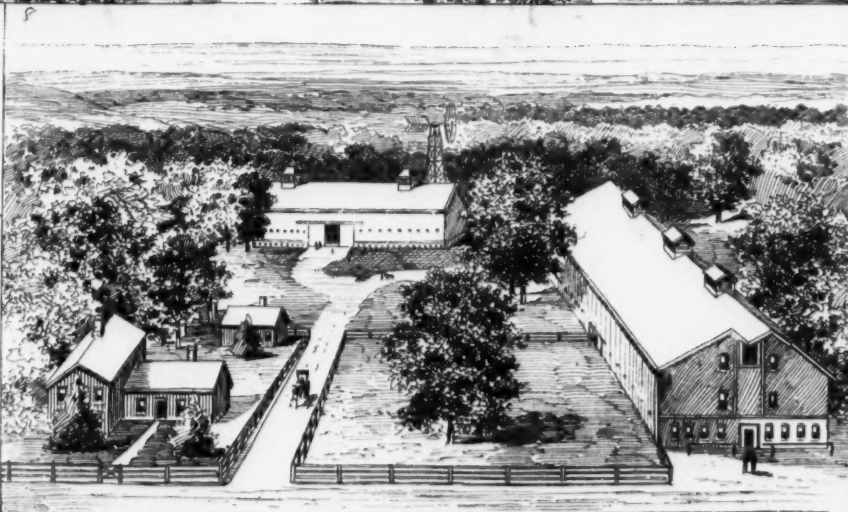


well lighted and ventilated, and are supplied with all the latest conveniences for the care and comfort of horses, while the utmost cleanliness is everywhere observed. But before entering into details we will mass a few of the more important statistics that will convey to our readers an idea of the scale upon which this establishment is conducted. The central object in establishing the ranch was the importing and breeding of Percheron and French coach horses. This season 1,000 acres were in oats, 800 acres in corn, and 1,000 acres in meadow, with a sufficient area in wheat and garden vegetables

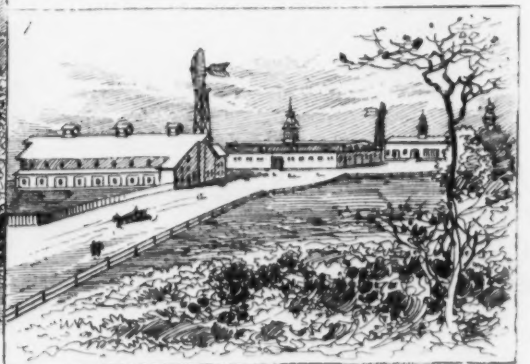


we have said, the best strains of blood from all parts of the Continent of Europe and the best breeding establishments of America had their best animals there to contest for the prizes. But to stand at the head of the list as prize-winner was more than a pleasure—it was a grand triumph. Ellwood Green carried the banner. Its owner, Mr. W. L. Ellwood, took twenty-six prizes.

The ranch proper is composed of 4,000 acres of finely improved land, in the very midst of the choicest farming region in Illinois, a State, the richness of whose soil, productive qualities, and value place this commonwealth in the fore rank of agricultural communities in the



to supply the requirements of all connected with the establishment, which requires about 100 men the year round (many of whom have families), and the remainder is in pasture. Yet this acreage has been found inadequate to supply the wants of the proprietors, compelling



1. THE STALLION OBELL. 2. PHENIX. 3. BARN 11, 12, 13 AND 14. 4. BARN 15, 16, 17 AND 18. 5. PERCHERON HORSES. 6. ELLWOOD GREEN. 7. SEDUCTEUR. 8. BARN 9 AND 10. 9. BARN 5, 6, 7 AND 8.

ILLINOIS.—VIEWS OF ELLWOOD GREEN, IN DE KALB COUNTY, THE LARGEST HORSE-BREEDING AND IMPORTING ESTABLISHMENT IN THE WORLD.—FROM SKETCHES BY CHAPIN.



them to purchase annually some 50,000 bushels of oats and 500 tons of hay.

The office and sales-stables are located conveniently to the Chicago and Northwestern railway station and Glidden House, and knowing the preference every business man away from home has for a hotel in place of private residence, the guests are all entertained here without expense to them. The sales-stables, four in number, are large, light, and airy, arranged with four rows of

room for 300 tons of hay and 20,000 bushels of oats. A little farther on is what is known as the Schryver Farm, consisting of 800 acres of handsome, billowy prairie, flanked with a splendid range of oak opening, which is a favorite resort for the brood mares and colts, which are kept here in large numbers. Upon this farm are four enormous barns, capable of furnishing accommodation for 500 head of mares and colts, and leave something like a hundred box-stalls for stallions. This farm is devoted al-

are what are known as the Boyce and Cummings farms, aggregating some 1,500 acres, and, like the others, properly improved and fitted for carrying their full quota of blooded stock. While horses are the central figure, there are scattered over these places some 500 very high-grade Durham cattle and an equal number of Poland China swine, almost pure bred. In addition to this is a 30,000 acre ranch in Texas that is used as an auxiliary, and is now stocked with 5,000 head of cattle and a very high class of



3



box-stalls with a large floor space between, and it is here that the horses ready for market are gathered, carefully exercised and groomed every day, and made more easily accessible to the intending purchaser. About two hundred head of stallions are constantly located in these stables.

Adjoining the home place is what is known as the Lyons Farm; here are two barns, one 100x200 feet with two decks for horses in large box-stalls, where 100 horses are quartered, with

most exclusively to meadow and pasturage. A nice little drive of ten miles through one of the most delightful farming regions in the world brings us to what is here designated as the Miller Farm, a tract of 1,400 acres. Like the other farms, this farm is also highly improved and provided with a large number of commodious barns for horses, but farming is conducted here upon a larger scale than on most of the other places.

Three and one-half miles from town in an opposite direction

grade mares and pure-bred stallions, which has always been a prominent feature of the home establishment.

Equipped, as we have shown, with an establishment especially adapted in all its appointments for a breeding farm, and determined from the outset to be content with nothing but the best breed and the highest place, Mr. Ellwood took a careful survey of the field before entering the contest. Becoming satisfied that the Percheron embodied all the good points to be sought for in



5



6

1. LADY'S DRIVING PHAETON, WITH RUMBLE. 2. EIGHT-SPRING BROUGHAM. 3. STUDEBAKER CARRIAGE WORKS AT SOUTH BEND, IND. 4. REPOSITORY AT CHICAGO. 5. MRS. HARRISON'S BROUGHAM. 6. PRESIDENT HARRISON'S LANDAU.

THE CARRIAGE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY.—THE WORKS, REPOSITORY, AND PRODUCTS OF THE STUDEBAKER BROS. MANUFACTURING COMPANY. FROM SKETCHES AND PHOTOS

a perfect working horse, powerfully built but not clumsily; capable of moving rapidly and making excellent time, considering their weight; shapely, with the best of dispositions; good breeders, requiring no special care or treatment, and which, crossed with our American stock, produce a splendid horse for all work, never known to give any trouble on the score of tender feet, not affected by the rigor of our American climate, while in point of endurance they had come of a race specially bred to develop this point, being the oldest of the French breeds and descended from the Arab, in them was found the draft breed desired for the foundation of the stud. In view of the fact that more than 6,000 of these celebrated animals have been brought to this country from France since the ranch was established, and have added and are still adding millions to the nation's wealth, the soundness of judgment in espousing their cause will scarcely be questioned at this day, and additional testimony in behalf of the breed would seem useless.

Having thus settled upon the best breed, the next step was to bring out the best individual specimens. With this aim in view Mr. Ellwood made it a practice to personally be the first buyer in the Perche each year, and neither spared time nor expense to gain this object. As a result we give a few portraits of the noted horses brought to this stable, and append a sketch of their breeding and winnings.

In founding the stud at Ellwood Green, the main object was to secure animals not only of individual merit in themselves, but descendants from animals on both sides of established excellence, approved breeding, and genuine merit. In achieving this object, selections were made from the most prominent and generally acknowledged leading studs in their native country. Representatives from highly popular and principal prize-winning strains were secured.

We give pictures of three of these prize-winners that attracted universal admiration as they stood in the arena, successful competitors for the ribbons of the association.

SEDUCTEUR. 8850 (7057).

Dark gray; foaled April 2d, 1884; imported in 1888; bred by M. Peuvret, Commune of Ceton, Canton of Theil.

Seducteur is a blocky, well-topped animal, a handsome steel-gray in color, and weighs, when in condition, about 2,100 pounds. He also has been very successful in the ring, and has brought home to the ranch many a good trophy, generally coming out at the top of every class in which he has been entered. As shown by the illustration, he is drafty in all that the word implies, and is a thoroughly noble specimen of his race. He was a winner of first prize as a two-year-old at the Concours of the Société Hippique Percheronne, held at Nogent in 1886, and was placed again in both his three and four year old forms at the Concours of the same society. His first appearance in the show rings of this country was at the late Illinois State Fair held at Peoria, where he secured the first prize.

PHENIX. 8849 (6983).

Black; foaled April 23d, 1884; imported in 1888; bred by M. Duval, Commune of St. Germain de la Coudre, Canton of Theil.

This horse was placed second as a two-year-old at the Concours in 1886, his stable companion, Seducteur, taking first place. He also found a place by the side of Seducteur at the Concours in 1887 and 1888. In this country he won first prize in the four-year-old-and-over class at the Nebraska State Fair in 1888; also first prize in the same class at the Illinois State Fair in 1888, and tied Seducteur for first place at the Illinois State Fair in 1889, being placed second by the decision of the referee.

Our other picture is of the noted French coach stallion Obell. There are more than 100 head of this "Coming Horse of America" on the ranch, for Ellwood Green, as we have stated before, is not exclusively devoted to the Percherons, but proposes to meet the demands of a class that are seeking finely bred, high stepping, stylish carriage horses.

The article would be incomplete without the sketches which we give of the homes of father and son, models of elegance and comfort, and which well illustrate the "palatial farm-house" and the "modern country house" of our rich Western prairies. Our readers are invited by Messrs. Ellwood to visit them, or to correspond with them concerning the purchase of any stock in their line.

THE STUDEBAKER BROTHERS MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

Appropriately with our Horse Fair Show illustrations we give a page to this company's magnificent repository on Michigan Avenue, in Chicago, throwing in a few notable carriages which are but samples of thousands made by them that are in use all over the world. One of the features that made the Horse Fair so great a success were the equipages and trappings of the turnouts that daily

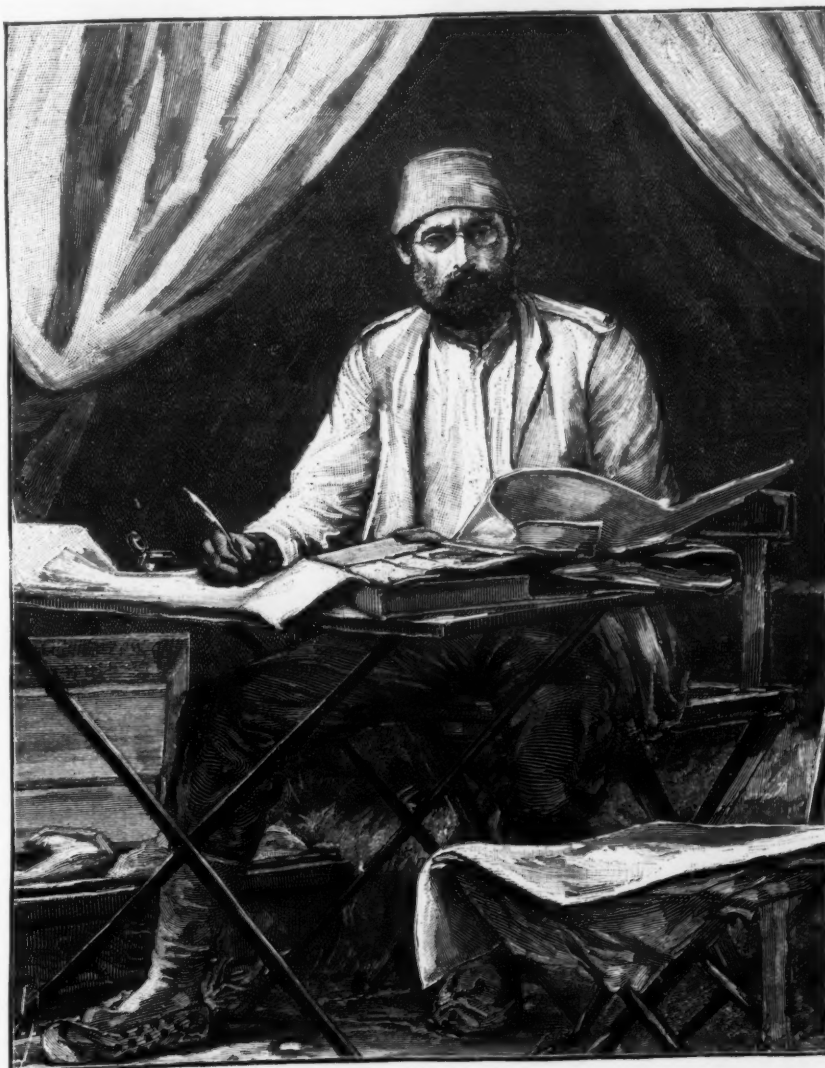
and nightly filled the arena. Tame, indeed, would have been the show had not the tally-ho's with their trumpeters, the four-in-hands with their outriders, the T carts with their coachman and lackey, and other styles of vehicles added to the life form of the horses, each vehicle of which was as a mirror in its passing before the multitude, while the trappings of gold and silver that bedecked the horses verified the fairy stories of a past age. The house of Studebaker Brothers was largely represented in this display, and many a ribbon was given where their work and skill had played a most important part in the make-up.

The old and long-established works of this company are located at South Bend, Ind. More than thirty years ago these works were commenced, and each year has seen an enlargement and addition, until they stand among the larger industries of the country. Here are made the different grades, styles of which to show a sample alone, it would require an exhibition space of five acres.

The Chicago Repository and Factory, as illustrated, are worthy of a much fuller description than we can give. They are located on Michigan Avenue Boulevard—the finest drive-way in Chicago, and one block from the Exposition building. In front are the lake park and the great lake itself. The building is 107 feet front by a depth of 170 feet; eight stories high, exclusive of basement. The entire structure is 135 feet high. The front is red syenite granite and buff Bedford stone. The first floor is 19 feet in the clear; the others graduate to 12 feet on the top floor. There are two granite columns to the main entrance, each 3 feet 8 inches in diameter, and 12 feet 10 inches long, pronounced the largest single polished shafts in the United States. The second floor has six smaller polished columns. The third and fourth floors have also granite columns 3 feet 8 inches in diameter and 21 feet long. The first four floors are used as salesrooms, with a capacity for 2,000 vehicles; the remaining floors are devoted to manufacturing ultra-fine carriage work. For this purpose a force of highly skilled mechanics is employed, and the equipment by way of improved machinery is the best that the world affords. Special attention is also given to carriage repairs, and a large supply of horse furnishing goods, varied and complete, is carried in stock.

EMIN PASHA IN AFRICA.

PROPOS of recent events, we give an illustration of Emin Pasha in camp, and at work in his studious way. Tanga, of which we also give a picture, is situated beautifully on a steep hill, not far from Bagamoyo, and surrounded by palm woods and banana groves. It was conquered by the Germans under Major Wissmann in July last, and after some fortifications had been



EMIN PASHA IN CAMP.

constructed the place served as headquarters for the German forces during their further operations on the East African coast. It was near Tanga that Stanley and Emin first met the commander of the German troops.

THE CRONIN CASE.

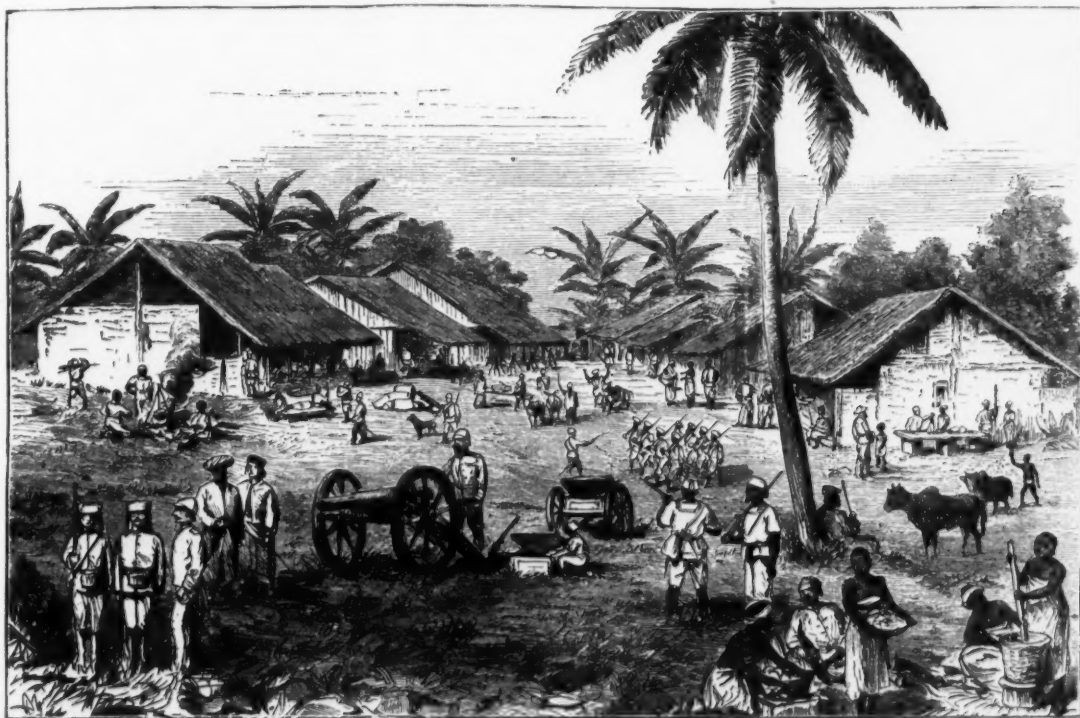
THE Cronin trial culminated, on the 16th inst., in a verdict of life imprisonment for Daniel Coughlin, Patrick O'Sullivan, and Martin Burke, three years' imprisonment for John Kunze, the German, and an acquittal for John F. Beggs, the Senior Guardian of Camp 20, Clan-na-Gael. The verdict was not altogether a disappointment to the public in view of the charge of the judge, somewhat unexpectedly favorable to the accused, but it is more satisfactory than a disagreement would have been. It is understood that the failure to impose the death penalty was due to the obstinate refusal of juror John Culver to agree to any verdict involving the taking of life. The public feeling was so aroused by his course that it was found necessary for the police to take him under their protection when he left the court-room.

A THIRTEEN CLUB IN LONDON.

A THIRTEEN CLUB (no connection with the Eighty-One) has been started in London for the eradication of superstition. According to the *Illustrated News* they dine together, and it is forbidden to any member to die within the year. When the number of guests fall short, they have "understudies"—fellows who come to make them up, as *quatorzièmes* in Paris are hired to prevent a party being thirteen. They cross their knives, spill the salt, and talk of the devil. They walk under ladders, seek meetings with (single) magpies, pass pigs on the road instead of riding round them, laugh at screech owls, encourage death-watches, and, in a word, defy all omens. Half a century ago a ship-owner, fired by the same ambition, determined to put a stop to the ridiculous prejudice entertained by sailors against Fridays. He caused the keel of a fine vessel to be laid on that day, launched her on that day, named her *Friday*, and sailed in her himself to Juan Fernandez (because, you know, Friday lived there). She was never heard of again by anybody.

OUR POSTAL INTEREST.

VERY few realize the extent of the postal business of the United States. The annual sale of stamps reaches nearly 2,000,000,000, and of postal cards 386,000,000. The Postmaster-general, in his annual report, concedes that one-cent postage must come, but says it would be inopportune to attempt it at present, as it would reduce the annual revenue from letter postage by probably \$15,000,000. He advises that the Post-office Department first be put on a self-sustaining basis by accelerating and extending its facilities in all directions, so as to increase its revenue. The nearest approach to one-cent postage will be in the shape of a larger postal card to be called a letter postal card, with abundant room upon it to write an ordinary letter. The report of Postmaster-general Wanamaker shows that he is bringing his business experience and qualifications to bear in the management of his department, and we shall be very much surprised if they do not commend his administration as time advances. The Republican party proposes to have one-cent postage, and the people may expect this great boon before the close of President Harrison's term of office.



THE VILLAGE OF TANGA, EAST AFRICA, NEAR WHICH STANLEY AND EMIN WERE MET BY MAJOR WISSMANN.

THE FORTUNATE ARE THE ISOLATED.

The conspicuous part of an exception lies in the fact that it is an exception.

Compound Oxygen is an exception—that is, it is exceptionally good. Is not this the inference you get from the following?

"EDGEFIELD, S. C.
"I know of my own experience and in my own family of the virtues of Compound Oxygen as manufactured by Drs. STARKEY & PALEN.

"THOS. J. ADAMS,
"Editor of Edgefield Advertiser."
"BROOKLYN, N. Y.
"I shall be glad to have you use me as a reference at any time.

"BUNKER HILL, IND., March 14, 1888.
"I feel that I cannot say too much in praise of the Compound Oxygen Treatment.

"MRS. FLORENCE BLUE."
"MELROSE, MASS., FEB. 1, 1884.
"My husband ordered a Home Treatment. Since then I have enjoyed almost uninterrupted good health and almost youthful vigor.

"MRS. MARY A. LIVERMORE,
"(The Celebrated Lecturer)."

We publish a brochure of 200 pages regarding the effect of Compound Oxygen on invalids suffering from consumption, asthma, bronchitis, dyspepsia, catarrh, hay fever, headache, debility, rheumatism, neuralgia; all chronic and nervous disorders. It will be sent, free of charge, to any one addressing Drs. STARKEY & PALEN, 1529 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.; or 130 Sutter Street, San Francisco, Cal.

The biggest thing out is Salvation Oil. It kills all pain and costs but 25 cents a bottle.

A bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup will often save large doctor bills. Price 25 cents.

A HOLIDAY TRIP TO WASHINGTON.

EVERY teacher, as well as every one else who would spend the Christmas holidays pleasantly, is interested in the Pennsylvania Railroad's personally-conducted Christmas tour to Washington. It allows two days at the capital in the very heart of the season, and the expense is so trifling that every one can afford it.

The special train conveying the party, which will be in charge of the Tourist Agent and Chaplain, will leave New York, December 29th, at 11 A. M., stopping at Newark, Elizabeth, New Brunswick, Princeton Junction, and Trenton. The excursion tickets, good only on special train in both directions, including meals en route and hotel accommodations in Washington, will be sold at \$12.50. The returning party will leave Washington at 3:30 P. M., December 28th.

For itineraries and tickets apply to or address S. W. Draper, Tourist Agent, 849 Broadway, New York.

FOUR TO EIGHT PER CENT. INVESTMENTS.

S. A. KEAN & Co., Bankers, Chicago, with a Branch Office at 115 Broadway, New York, offer investors a choice line of City, County, School, and other BONDS and WARRANTS, drawing from 4 to 8 per cent. interest. These securities are suitable for Savings Banks, Insurance Companies, Trust Funds, Estates, and Individuals. Among those offered are Omaha, Denver, Toledo, and Columbus City Bonds. It is admitted that Municipal Bonds rank next to Governments in point of safety, and pay much better. Parties desiring either to buy or sell securities can get particulars and information by writing to or calling upon the firm. They also extend to customers the facilities of a Regular Banking Business. Land Warrants and Scrip bought and sold.

No CHRISTMAS and New Year's Table should be without a bottle of Angostura Bitters, the world-renowned appetizer of exquisite flavor.

BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA.
"The Great Pain Reliever," cures
Cramps, colics, colds; all pains. 25 cents a bottle.

BLAIR'S PILLS.
GREAT English Gout and Rheumatic Remedy.
Sure, Prompt, and Effective. At druggists.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea.

Twenty-five cents a bottle.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

SCOTT'S EMULSION



Of Pure Cod Liver Oil and
HYPOPHOSPHITES
of Lime and
Soda

Is endorsed and prescribed by leading physicians because both the Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites are the recognized agents in the cure of Consumption. It is as palatable as milk.

Scott's Emulsion is a perfect
is a wonderful Flesh Producer. It is the
Best Remedy for CONSUMPTION,
Scrofula, Bronchitis, Wasting Diseases,
Chronic Coughs and Colds.
Ask for Scott's Emulsion and take no other.

HE HAS \$400,000 INVESTED IN CHURCHES.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Philadelphia Press writes: "It is not often that a rich man builds four churches at his own expense in a single year, and a good deal rarer that he builds four of as many different denominations. But this is what Mr. Flagler, of the Standard Oil Company has been doing this year. He started with a memorial church, erected in remembrance of his daughter, who died in the spring. This is to cost \$200,000, and will be one of the finest memorial churches in the country. It is to belong to the Presbyterians, of which denomination Mr. Flagler is a member, and will be located at San Augustine, Fla. In addition to this Presbyterian Church, Mr. Flagler has undertaken to construct a Methodist Church, and also a very handsome Episcopal Church, also in Florida, where his interests are. And he has shown the range of his appreciation by adopting the suggestion of some Catholic friends and putting up alongside of his other houses of worship one for the use of the Roman Catholics. In addition to these edifices he has contributed liberally to the building of two churches for the colored population of the place. Altogether he has expended this year about \$400,000 in this field.

Darlington, Runk & Co.

HOLIDAY ANNOUNCEMENT.

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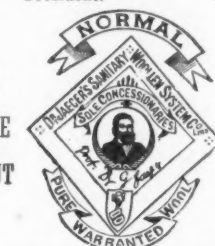


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100 SONGS for a 2 cent stamp. Home & Youth, CADIZ, O

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70 Diamond Rings, 50 PAIRS GENUINE DIAMOND SCREW EAR RINGS.

26 Solid Gold and Silver Watches

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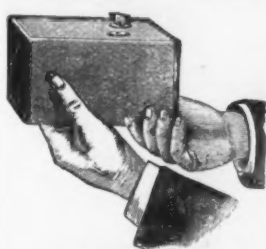
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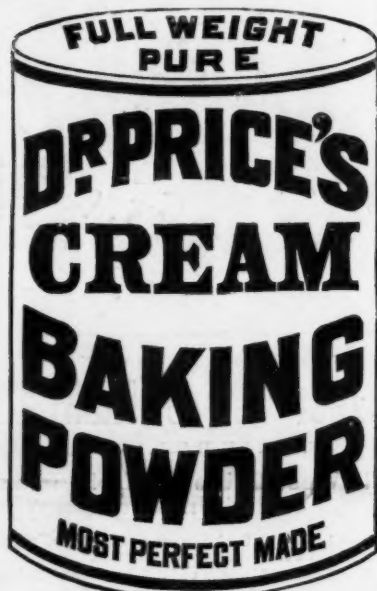
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